The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO 102 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1st May	Persia	8000		
8th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
15th "	Caledonia	8000		
22nd "	Salsette	6000	Maloja	13500
29th "	Kashmir	9000		
5th June	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
12th "	Arabia	8000		
19th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500		
3rd July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
10th "	Kalyan	9000		
17th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
24th "	Cale onia	8000		
31st "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kwa Maru	T Sasaki	3801	29th April	6th May
Iyo Maru	C. Takamoto	6320	2nd May	14th May
Tosan Maru	C. Nakano	3866	10th May	28th May
Bombay Maru	K Kurodzumi	4625	17th May	29th May

For Freight apply to:—

M. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN- KAISHA.
Herk Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

LATEST PAINLESS METHODS IN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DENTISTRY
DR. CARR, D. D. S.,
DENTAL SURGEON.
Opposite Clock Tower,
107, Esplanade Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Late authorised Dental Surgeon to His Majesty's forces, and India's Leading Exponent of English and American Painless Destistry.

Dr. Carr is the only Dentist in Bombay who absolutely Guarantees his Painless Methods for all Dental Operations.

(By his Celebrated Local Anaesthetic) From one to twenty Teeth may be Extracted at a single setting (without the slightest pain).

(Also by Gas, Ether and Chloroform).

Perfect fitting artificial teeth (5 years guarantee).

(Badly fitting teeth made by other Dentists re-made).

Teeth without Plates: Gold Crown and Bridge work (a Speciality).

Permanent Fillings. (with Gold Amalgam and Porcelain. Latest successful treatment of Pyorrhoea and diseases by the mouth).

Hours: 9 to 7 p.m. Sunday 10 to 12 noon

VERY MODERATE FEES.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.
GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona	7474	22nd May	22nd May
City of Calcutta	7636		
City of Sparta	5415		12th June
City of Birmingham	7407	12th June	
City of Lahore	6947	16th June	

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class *Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
Londonvia Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency
KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	1,175,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY, DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 121.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15th MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs.	30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs.	26,81,580
Capital Paid Up	Rs.	13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs.	10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritzar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA TEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons	Sailing date.	Time.	Rates.
"LINGA,"	2,185	Monday, 3rd May	11 a.m.	¶ P.B., D. & C.M.
"LHASA,"	2,184,	Friday 6th May		†Direct.

¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.
†On arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BARPETA," 3,283 tons. on Friday, 30th April calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, on or about 30th April, calling at Lamu Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

30th April 1915.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Tiehling
Hong Kong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Too much trouble to take disagreeable medicines. Takes half an hour to get the taste out of your mouth. Try Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and constipation cure. Good taste, good results. D 3

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 17th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388		3rd June 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and exprienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY
and
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£2 000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ percent. per annum
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.
THE
ENGLISH PIANO
FOR
AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/. Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for
JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,
MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 8,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. H. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

C. C. EDUCATION "N" Poona City long-standing School, teaches by correspondence, Accountancy, Shorthand. Fees moderate. Easy instalments. Apply for particulars. 501

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5819

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 833

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND Co., LTD. Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes, Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Special arrangements for Ladies. 518

WANTED.

WANTED—Patients suffering from Lencoderma (white Leprosy). Treatment on contract. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED a small FURNISHED HOUSE, in Lanoulie or Khandalla from the 1st or 15th May. Apply stating full particulars to "C. K. D." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 192

WANTED a SHIPPING CLERK for a regular line of steamers with thorough knowledge of manifest, freight measurement calculations, writing a decent hand. Salary upto Rs. 75 with prospects. Apply to Box No. 322 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 528

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply food in or outside board. 1st class cook, 2 meals Rs. 50 p.m., for 2 Rs. 90. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 114

WANTED—A HIGHLY qualified Medical Man for the post of Chief Medical Officer, Patiala State.

Pay from Rs. 1,000 p.m. according to qualifications. Further particulars can be ascertained on application.

None need apply who does not hold a degree from a University in Great Britain and has considerable experience. No application will be entertained after 31st May 1915.

Apply stating age and qualifications to the JUDICIAL SECRETARY to H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, Patiala. 130

WANTED for the Neill City High School, Nagpur, the following teachers on its permanent staff:—One graduate competent to teach English and History to the Matriculation class, on Rs. 100—8—140. Four B.A's. or B.Sc's. and a B. Ag. on Rs. 60—8—100.

One trained Carpentry teacher on Rs. 30.

The minimum period for permanent service will be fifteen years. No Law Student need apply. Trained teachers will have preference Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th of May, 1915.

By Order,
SUPERINTENDENT,
Neill City High School, Nagpur.
Nagpur, 27th April, 1915. 526

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT for the All India Mohamedan Educational Conference. Besides good character and sound health, good knowledge of English and Urdu, experience of office work, power of superintendence, and habits of energetic discharge of duties are necessary qualifications. At present the sanctioned salary is Rs. 200 a month and the starting pay will be Rs. 125 a month with an annual increment of Rs. 25 for the first three years. But the amount of the starting pay may be modified to suit any special case.

All applications may be sent to—
The HONORARY JOINT SECRETARY,
All India Mohamedan Educational Conference,
129 Aligarh U. P.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A B. C. CODE BOOK, 5th Edition, apply with price N. M. PATEL, 231, Hornby Road, Bombay. 537

WANTED—ONE retired Tahsildar on Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200. Apply with copies of testimonials to MAHKAMA KHAS, Shahpura, Rajputana. 179

WANTED—HINDU YOUTH, thoroughly competent in Book-keeping, Typewriting, Correspondence, seeks employment. Highest references moderate pay. Write 'M' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 530

WANTED SECOND HAND BOILER, in good condition carrying 130 lbs. pressure, size 30 by 8. State particulars to Box No. 324, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 536

WANTED—By educated middle age Frenchman pupils for French. Ladies or gentlemen desirous of learning the language quickly and thoroughly please apply to Box No. 510 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 100B

THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL, GHORA GALI.—Owing to increase of Staff the following post is vacant. EUROPEAN ASST. MASTER Rs. 125-5-150. Trained. Government Pensionable Post Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 412

WANTED—Really first class experienced PRESS READERS. Vacancies, on the Extra and Day Extra Establishments. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to J. J. MEIKLE, ESQ., Superintendent, Govt. Printing, India, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. 181

WANTED—A QUALIFIED MARINE 2ND ENGINEER with the Board of Trades certificate for service on a steam Tender belonging to the Imperial Lighthouse service, in Ceylon. Apply with testimonials for qualifications and character to Box No. 318, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 510

WANTED—A BAND HAVILDAR for the Q. V. O. Corps of Guides Infantry; must be of a good class and a good musician. If below the Rank of Havildar would receive early promotion if found suitable.

Apply BAND PRESIDENT, Q. V. O. Corps of Guides, Mardan, N. W. F. P. 180

WANTED for Coronation Hindu School, Moradabad, Head Master (Rs. 80 to 100); one B.Sc., (Rs. 60); one B. A. (Rs. 50) from July next. Trained and experienced preferred. School will probably be raised to high school next year, Provident Fund contribution besides pay. Law students not eligible.—Apply with testimonials soon to SECRETARY or MANAGER. 182

WANTED—A QUALIFIED DRIVER to work a steam road roller during rains, on roads in this District. Must be experienced and possess qualifying certificate. Copies of certificates from previous employers should be sent. Salary required should be stated. Appointment will continue for about four months. No joining expenses will be allowed.

K. S. FRAMJI, B.A., L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Kolaba District.
Alibag, 23rd April, 1915. 500

FOR SALE.

MEHTA & COMPANY, Auctioneers, unanimously admitted to be the best firm in the field. 336

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND PIANO and ORGAN. Apply DAWN PHOTO STUDIO, Gowalia Tank Road. 190

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 3, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 272

FOR SALE—20 Miles of RAILWAY TRACK 2'6" Gauge, complete with Iron Sleepers, and 2 Locomotives same gauge, 20 H.P. Six-wheel coupled, and 9 Bogie Trucks with Spring Axle Boxes and Brakes all complete.

Also 5 (five) Miles of LIGHT RAILWAY TRACK 2' gauge section 10. lbs. per yard, complete with Iron Sleepers, also 50 Tipping Wagons 2' gauge with roller bearings.

All offered owing to completion of contract. Full particulars and prices on application to Messrs. PALLONJEE EDULJEE & Son, Contractors, Khetwadi, Bombay. 514

FOR SALE.—Two MOTOR CARS, (1) Sheffield-Simplex, 45 H.P. Six Cylinder, Gear-box-less, run three thousand miles only, driven by owner, in excellent condition, price Rs. 19,500. No offers. (2) Minerva, 38 H.P. Four Cylinder, run three thousand miles only, driven by owner, best condition, price Rs. 14,500. No offers. Sold as owner wishes to leave Bombay for a long period. Apply to:—

SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR,
538 Choupaty Road.

TO BE LET

ON HIRE:—Poona to Mahableshwar, "ITALA" the best and most reliable noiseless Motor Car.

For five passengers Rs. 75.

For six passengers Rs. 90, with one hundred pounds of luggage free.

For Panchgani Rs. 10 less than above charges. Further particulars on enquiry.
Messrs. D. B. KOTWAL & SONS,
No. 2392, South Petty Staff Lines,
Camp, Poona.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—Fort Meadow Street, Prince Building, 3rd floor. Apply to DADA DEVRAJ, Chuckla Street. 457

TO BE LET—At Lanouli Bombay-Road, for the season, a BUNGALOW, fully furnished. Apply M. P. CONTRACTOR, 17, Humam Street. 483

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

A ROOM TO LET in Watson's Annexe with bathroom attached. Also sitting out verandah. Electric lights. Cheap. Apply to "M. R." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 170

TO LET—TWO EXCELLENT ROOMS, well furnished with bathroom and W. C. attached also E. L. and fans and private entrance. Situable for 2 bachelors or married couple. Apply to Box No. 518, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 171

TO LET—BUNGLOW with out-houses and accommodation for carriages or two motor cars. Situation most healthy. Chinchpoogli Hill, Parel Tank Road, Available from 1st June next. Monthly rent Rs. 110 and Water Tax by meter. Apply to:—

SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR,
532 Chaupati Road.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of NEMCHAND MELAPCHAND, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a Merchant limited, to the Trust property ..... Deceased

LALLOOBHAI DHARAMCHAND, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ridge Road outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-first day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 21st day of April, 1915.

Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
539 Petitioners' Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY (INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

SUPPLY OF PORTLAND CEMENT DURING THE YEAR 1915-1916.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, 19th May, 1915, for the supply of 12,000 barrels of Portland Cement delivered at the Company's General Stores, Parel, as required during the official year ending 31st March 1916.

2. The cement to be in accordance with British standard specification, and tenderers should state the brand quoted for.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of cement tendered for with a maximum of Rs. 1,000 without which no tender will be considered.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
Fergusson Road,
Bombay, 20th April, 1915. 443

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING WORKSHOP, POONA.

NOTICE.

NEW WORKSHOP CLASSES for Sub-overseers, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers commence from June 1915.

Candidates for admission to the Sub-overseer class must have passed one of the following examinations:—

1. the School Final Examination.
2. the European High School Examination.
3. the full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce.
4. the Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

Entrance Examination for Mechanical and Electrical Engineers takes place on the 10th June 1915, at 10 a.m. Application with one rupee registration fee should reach Superintendent, on or before 31st May 1915.

W. J. INGHAM,
Superintendent.
490.

NOTICE.

SHIP-OWNERS and agents whose claims have not already been submitted to the Director, Royal Indian Marine are requested to submit to the undersigned as early as possible and in any case not later than the 10th May 1915, any claims they may have to put forward for investigation by the Committee appointed by Government to enquire into matters arising out of the taking up of vessels for War transport purposes.

All claims should be accompanied by full details as to the circumstances in which the sums claimed were expended and the names of the party or parties by and to whom they were paid.

R. E. ENTHOVEN
President, Transports' Claims Committee.
Secretariat Buildings.
Bombay, 27th April, 1915. 509.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

STANDARD COVERED GOODS WAGONS FOR THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited from firms in India, for the construction and delivery to the NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY, during the official year 1915-16 of 179, Board Gauge Covered Goods Wagons (Standard type.)

2. The wagons must be completely constructed in the contractor's yard and delivered on rail free of all transit charges. Tenderers are required to state the place of delivery.

3. Copies of specifications, lists of materials such as wheels and axles etc., etc., which will be supplied by the Railway, forms of tender and agreement and drawings can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, North Western Railway, Lahore, on payment of Rs. 30 per set which amount will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not.

4. Tenders which must be enclosed in sealed covers should be superscribed "Tenders for North Western Railway Wagons" and addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, Simla. They will be received by him up to noon on 20th May 1915.

5. The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of tender.

(Sd.) P. C. YOUNG,
Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.
Simla, the 19th April, 1915. 468

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26 BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE on FRIDAY, 30th April, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 30th day of April, 1915, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell Public Auction, at "Rahim Mansions"(2nd Flat), on Colaba Causeway, opposite the Apollo Hotel, very valuable and handsome well made household furniture by John Roberts, Dewji Canji and others, comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, rich glass and porcelainware, meat-safes, marble topped tables, rich velvet upholstered drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, fancy tiled teapoys, rich engravings, rich table ornaments, rich carpets, iron double and single beds, mirror doors almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, towel horses, reclining sofas, book cases, glass door cupboards,—book stands, aluminum utensils etc., etc.

The property of H. Huggett, Esq., Manager Messrs. Dunnett and Co., proceeding Home.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th April, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS GRAIN SWEEPING ETC., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY AND WARI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 30th April, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

Teelseed, Cottonseed, Linseed, Wheat, Jawari, Toor, Bajree, Husk, Harda, Groundnut Seed, Empty Casks, Empty Drums, Old Cupboard, Broken Iron Wheel, Cast Iron pieces, Loose Iron Pipes, Turmeric, Dry Chillies, Iron Safe, Cotton, Dry Hides, Luggage, Old Records, Bags of Grain Sweepings and other miscellaneous goods.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th April, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SKATING RINK.

Saturday, 1st May.
GENERAL SKATING
6 to 8 p.m. & 9 to 10-15 with Band.
At 10-30
NORMAN THE WIZARD
of the
International Society of Conjurors, London,
In his latest up-to-date
TRICKS AND ILLUSIONS.
Price of admission Rs. 2.

Owing to the existing hot weather the Rink will be entirely closed from Monday 3rd May until further notice.

You can stop that cough with Zymole Trokeys. They give universal satisfaction in all cases of tight, husky throat and difficult breathing. 13

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

Commencing Saturday May, 8th

ROSHANARA

The Famous English Dancer in her Repertoire of Dances, Ancient, Modern, Eastern and Western, as performed by her at the Royal Opera House, COVENT GARDEN, and with the Imperial Russian Ballet.

SUPPORTED BY

Miss GLADYS GAYLORD,

The Famous American Prima Dona in her Operatic Songs and

HENRY de BRAY

Society Dancer and Entertainer.

Roshanara's Indian Dances have been enthusiastically received in every Capital of Europe and the United States. She has been called the Dancer with the Most Beauful Arms in the World.

TWO SHOWS DAILY.
(Including Sundays)
at 6-30 & 10 O'clock.
Booking at S. ROSE & Co.
Prices, Rs. 3, 2, 1, Annas 8 & 4.

NOTICE TO THE ARTISTES.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

THE DEDICATION TO

ART, SCIENCE, MUSIC

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

VACANT DATES EARLY JUNE.

Artistes and companies will bear in mind the following facts while applying for occupancy:—

1. Royal Opera House is reserved for Artistes of reputed ability who can substantiate their claims to such position.
2. During such times as it may not be occupied by artistes of the above class it shall be used as a place for very select Cinema Pictures for both an instructive and entertaining nature.
3. Royal Opera House proved a favourite resort for the elite of Bombay when opened in a semi-complete state, and it is therefore notified that only those able to entertain such a class will succeed here.
4. Performances by Matheson Lang, Bandmann Opera Co., Charles Howitt and A. Phillips Comedy Co., The Brothers Cherniavsky, Maud Allan, Roshanara, Pekin Mistries and many others including Amateur Companies have made several records of "House Full" and on many such nights the receipts exceeded £300.
5. Artistes will have the advantage of the use of a high class stock scenery (painted by Geo. Helmsley of London) and elaborate stage lighting and up-to-date Arc and Spot Light effects.
6. Artistes will have the convenience of 24 Dressing Rooms, each equipped with electric fan, lights and all requisites with an abundant supply of water. There are hot and cold shower baths on the premises, which is a rare convenience even in England.

All communications to be addressed to the Proprietor.

The Booking Agents Messrs. S. ROSE & Co. BOMBAY.

Artistes and Companies who had unavoidably to be refused, owing to Royal Opera House being under construction, will please renew their application for occupancy.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30. TO-NIGHT AT 10 P. M.

The extremely funny musical scena
"A BIG BLUNDER"
an epitome of Music, Mirth and Melody
MINIATURE MARIE
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
TOM RICHARDS
Our exclusive drama
"A SOLDIER'S DUTY"
PATHE'S WAR AND TOPICAL GAZETTE
received only to-day.
Max's persuasive suicide, comics and variety.
Look out tomorrow opening debut of
"MISS PEGGY PARIS"
the gifted comedienne who specializes in songs at the piano
"a la Margaret Cooper."

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hongkong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 34.

MONEY & HOW YOU CAN GET IT

IF you wish to possess Powerful Brain and thereby invent Money-making Schemes,
IF you wish to increase and preserve your Youthful Appearance and Beauty even after seventy,
IF you wish to have excellent Health and avoid sickness and to acquire Personal Magnetism. Ambition and Fearlessness,
IF you wish to win over people in your daily business and make success doubly sure,
USE ALWAYS
'TONE—VIGORIEN.'
and follow its simple directions. That is why it is so popular amongst all.

Hundred tablets cost Rs. 5, postage extra

Our famous 'ANTI-DYSPEPTIC TABLETS only can cure your dyspepsia as they have already done in numerous cases. Hundred tablets cost only Rs. 1/8, postage extra.

Both these preparations can be had from

Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd
FORT, BOMBAY
And Messrs. N. POWELL & Co.,
Lamington Road, Bombay.
Prepared by
The Abiathar Pharmaceutical Co., Bombay

SOME OF THE BEST AND MOST AUTHENTIC BOOKS ON THE PRESENT WAR.

	Cloth. Rs.	Paper. Rs.
The Russian Army from within ...	1 14	1 8
The German Army from within ...	1 14	1 8
The French Army from within ...	1 14	1 8
The British Army from within ...	1 14	1 8
How Germany Makes War Bernhardi	1 14	1 8
Cavalry By Berahardi	1 14	1 8
France and the Next War	1 14	1 8
The German Enigma	1 14	
Germany and the Germans from an American Point of View	1 14	
The Reality of War	1 14	1 8
The Nations in Arms	1 14	1 8
Men Around the Kaiser	1 8	
Jena or Sedan? French Victory or German	1 8	
Imperial Germany	1 5	
The Great War Book, Facts you Should Know about the War	1 2	0 12

The following at 12 annas each.

Germany's Great Lie.
"Disarm." The most famous War Novel.
The Fighting Retreat to Paris.
Famous Fights of Native Indian Regiments.
The Campaign of Sedan. 40 Years ago.
In the Firing Line. Heroes of the War by Land and Sea.
The Russian Advance.
The Fleets at War.
How the War Began.
Great Battles of the World.
Air-Craft in War.
A Scrap of Paper. The Inner History of German Diplomacy.
The Red Cross in War.
"40 Years After." Story of the Franco-German War.
British Regiments at the Front.
The Campaign round Liege.
Hacking through Belgium.
Lloyd's A. B. C. of the War. Facts about the Countries involved, Armies and Navies engaged, etc.
Great Men of the Great War.
The "Windsor" Christmas Number. 15 coloured plates.
The First Phase of the Great War. "The Graphic Extras, 1914" Re. 4.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON
Booksellers and Publishers.
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

Under the Distinguished Patronage of
H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

THE
GANDHARV NATAK MANDLI
AT THE
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
GRANT ROAD,
SATURDAY, 1st May, 1915, at 8-30 p.m.
"MRICHHAKATIK"
AND
SUNDAY, 2nd May, 1915, at 3 p. m.
"MANAPAMANA"

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 29.

Rainfall mainly accompanying thunderstorms is reported from north-Bengal, Deccan and South of the Peninsula.

The chief amounts are:—Darjeeling one inch, Jalpaiguri and Mercara three quarters.

Forecast:—Some increase of rainfall in north-east India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 29th April 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Delhi. Maximum temperature is above the average at Lahore and Hissar; minimum temperature is in excess at Lahore and Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear but moderate cloud persists in the extreme eastern districts. Humidity is below the average at Jhansi. Maximum temperature is in excess at Jhansi; minimum temperature is also higher than at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind. Day temperature is higher than usual at Bikaner; night temperature is in excess in Rajputana and at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in Central India West. Temperature both maximum and minimum is in excess at Indore and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in Berar and at Khandwa and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier at Saugor and Khandwa. Night temperature is above the average in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Mormugao records 0.17in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the north Konkan and lightly clouded in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Fairly general rain has fallen in north Bombay Deccan and local in the south Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad; Poona and Ahmednagar report 0.20in. each, Belgaum 0.34in. and Aurangabad 0.24in. of rain. Humidity has increased at most stations. Maximum temperature continues in defect at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Thunderstorms have given fairly general rain in the north Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras and local in north Hyderabad, the south Bombay Deccan, south Konkan and north Malabar. Thunderstorms have also occurred in Mysore and the north Konkan but the associated precipitation has been insignificant.

Some thundershowers are likely in the Deccan. A few falls may occur in the south of the Peninsula and possibly in the south Konkan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 29th of April, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st, Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (28th)	90.7	75.5	59	..	10.82	—0.12
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (28th)	90.9	78.2	40	..	4.43	0.73
PUNJAB—						
Multan	105.5	78.8	42	..	0.95	—0.75
Rawalpindi	95.4	63.6	47	..	11.64	1.60
Lahore	105.3	75.2	39	..	5.26	1.51
Hissar	108.5	72.5	44	..	3.89	..
Ambala	102.7	72.1	48	..	4.49	—0.41
Delhi	103.3	75.0	60	..	12.10	8.95
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri	107.3	80.6	44	..	4.55	2.02
Jhansi	110.4	83.3	21	..	3.64	1.69
Cawnpore	104.4	78.9	47	..	3.52	1.30
Allahabad	104.1	77.7	41	..	5.06	2.78
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	109.1	81.6	64	..	1.17	—0.08
Karachi	84.6	75.3	81	..	2.43	0.84
Ajmer	103.4	83.4	28	..	3.70	2.22
Jalpore	105.7	79.7	23	..	3.02	1.99
Kotah	108.6	84.6	19	..	5.93	4.64
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	101.4	69.6	67	..	1.43	0.90
Dwarka	86.3	76.5	83	..	2.42	1.74
Veraval	83.1	71.4	83	..	1.25	0.78
Rajkot	102.9	71.8	66	..	0.46	—0.07
Bhavnagar Para	104.6	77.0	74	..	0.21	—0.48
Surat	103.7	79.9	59	..	0.83	0.44
Ahmedabad	108.5	78.7	50	..	0.33	—0.09
Deesa	108.2	75.7	45	..	0.96	0.42
Neemuch	104.9	78.2	15	..	4.69	3.77
Indore	106.6	78.1	30	..	2.80	1.85
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	104.9	77.7	32	..	3.81	0.99
Saugor	105.2	81.6	19	..	3.70	1.09
Hoshangabad	108.3	82.6	30	..	5.11	3.20
Khandwa	109.1	84.2	23	..	3.15	1.85
Akola	108.5	80.0	34	..	5.59	3.38
Amraoti	105.8	81.3	33	..	4.77	2.47
Nagpur	104.9	75.8	38	..	6.05	3.00
Chanda	105.5	81.0	56	..	5.86	2.44
Raipur	102.3	79.9	42	..	3.39	0.55
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.9	80.2	81	0.02	1.21	0.56
Ratnagiri	90.3	76.7	77	0.02	0.66	—0.18
Mormugao	92.2	76.9	70	0.17	1.89	—0.14
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	108.7	79.4	29	..	4.95	3.95
Ahmednagar	101.4	72.7	68	0.20	3.53	1.74
Poona	101.4	72.9	73	0.20	1.65	0.10
Sholapur	101.0	78.2	45	..	6.67	4.47
Bijapur	97.2	73.3	53	0.06	6.75	4.41
Belgaum	93.9	67.0	62	0.34	5.37	1.41
Ahmedabad	102.7	73.1	63	0.24	5.24	3.54
Nizamabad (Indur)	103.9	80.3	40	..	4.39	1.67
Hyderabad	97.7	76.1	67	..	5.00	1 81
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	93.0	78.6	68	..	4.12	—0.76
Calicut	91.9	77.1	87	0.12	15.50	4.75
Cochin	91.3	77.0	69	..	27.21	10.87
Colombo	90.1	75.3	92	..	31.69	—6.12
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.8	76.2	70	..	7.99	0.4
Bellary	103.3	74.2	75	..	5.93	2.6
Cuddapah	103.1	79.6	54	..	9.39	4.0
Madras	92.9	78.1	81	0.43	25.47	4.4
Bangalore	91.0	69.8	73	..	5.68	0.1
Coimbatore	95.0	71.1	66	0.39	8.46	1.1
Trichinopoly	100.1	72.3	80	0.40	8.29	—2.6
Negapatam	92.9	79.4	94	..	22.22	—7.9

"WORST JUDGE I EVER KNEW."

SIR E. CLARKE'S ATTACK ON LORD BRAMPTON.

In the April number of the "Cornhill Magazine" is a remarkable article by Sir Edward Clarke, describing his recollections of the once famous Penge mystery, which led to a most sensational trial at the Old Bailey in 1877.

Sir Edward tells the story over again with great skill, adding many curious and interesting details not generally known, and commenting with great severity upon the conduct of the judge, the late Lord Brampton, at that time Sir Henry Hawkins.

Sir Edward Clarke, who was acting as counsel for Patrick Staunton, one of the four defendants charged with the murder of Harriet Staunton, accuses the judge of having shown "evident bias and persistent unfairness" all through the trial. He describes his summing-up as the strangest ever heard in a criminal case.

As an exhibition of tenacious and exact memory it was wonderful (he says). The narrative was complete and perfectly arranged. But of the judicial fairness which should characterise a summing-up, especially in so grave a case as this, there was not, the slightest trace; there was constant emphasis upon the facts which told against the prisoners, and every point which had been made in their favour was answered or turned aside as being of no importance.

"ONLY A WICKED JUDGE."

Sir Edward goes on:—

I thought then, and I think now, writing thirty-seven years later, that only a wicked judge would have sent out a jury at nearly ten o'clock at night, exhausted by sitting in one place for nearly eleven hours lisening to a single voice, to consider a verdict involving the lives of four human beings, whose cases required separate consideration, and against whom popular feeling had been so strongly excited and expressed that only the greatest care could secure for them a calm and considerate judgment; and, in the case of Alice Rhodes, without the least attempt to warn them that the evidence against her, as Sir James Stephen had pointed out in charging the grand jury, upon whose finding of a true bill the prisoners were being arraigned, was of the slightest possible kind. But, indeed, Sir Henry Hawkins was the worst judge I ever knew or heard of. He had no notion whatever of what justice meant, or of the obligations of truth and fairness.

Sir Edward Clarke adds, that in 1898, when the judge retired, he felt it his duty to write to the then Attorney-General, Sir Richard Webster, and warn him that if there was any complimentary speech-making in court he would rise and make a public protest. Happily, such a scene was averted, for no public leave-taking took place.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard intrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 29th April 1915, was 30.0 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATIONS' COLABA.

Bombay, 28th April, 1915

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.764 inches.
Temperature of Air	84.6 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.4 "
Dew Point	77.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.796 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10).....	4.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	90.9 "
Minimum do. do.	80.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	NNW.WNW.
Movement of Wind	166 inches.
Fall of Rain	0.00 "
Total fall during month.....	0.02 "
Do. do. year	1.01 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. 29th of	0.02 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER. Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	
	April.	h.	m.	ft.	in	Ap.	h.	m	ft.	in.
TH.	29	m 11	18	29	5	29	m 4	34	14	8
		11	10a	28	3		5	5a	13	4
F.	30	m 11	59	30	1	30	m 5	14	13	4
	May.	11	53a	28	3	May	5	51a	17	7
SAT.	1					1	m 5	55	13	6
		0	45a	30	3		6	38a	13	13
SUN.	2	m 0	37	27	11	2	m 6	33	13	0
		1	32a	29	11		7	28a	18	6
M	3	m 1	23	27	3	3	m 7	24	14	4
		2	22a	29	2		8	24a	19	5
TU.	4	m 2	13	26	4	4	m 8	13	15	0
		3	16a	28	3		9	30a	19	6
W.	5	m 3	11	25	3	5	m 9	8	16	11
		4	17a	27	3		10	53a	19	10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April	Sunrise	Sunset.
" 29 (Thursday)	" 6h. 13m,	" 7h. 0m
" 30 (Friday)	" 6h. 12m.	" 7h. 0m
May. 1 (Saturday)	" 6h. 11m.	" 7h. 1m.
" 2 (Sunday)	" 6h. 11m.	" 7h. 1m.
" 3 (Monday)	" 6h. 10m.	" 7h. 1m.
" 4 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 10m.	" 7h. 2m.
" 5 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 9m.	" 7h. 2m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915, April 7th. 1h. 42.4s. a.m. New Moon 1915, April 14th 5h 5 7m. p.m., First quarter 1915 April 22nd, 9h. 9 1 m. p.m. Full Moon 1915 April, 29th 7h. 49.8h. p.m.

EVERYDAY LIFE IN BRUSSELS

LEARNING THE TRUTH BY STEALTH.

In the following article, which appears in "The Times" M——, a young Belgian student, who escaped from Brussels on March 12 and arrived in London in mail week describes the present position in the Belgian capital.

M —— wanted to visit his father, who is at Havre. He possessed an identification card which, on satisfactory proof, is obtainable by all Belgians, and enables them to travel on foot, but was unable to obtain to a passport, which is necessary in order to travel by train, tramcar, or other vehicle.

The everyday life of Brussels, he says, is now very much what it was before the war, except that there are more Germans. Two variety theatres are open every night and are largely patronized by the Belgians. The Germans, for the most part, frequent the cinematograph shows, all of which are open and do a thriving business. The hotels and cafes are open as before and are staffed by Belgians. But, notwithstanding the German efforts at conciliation, the Belgians still keep aloof from the restaurants patronized by the Germans. If a Belgian, or a party of Belgians, should find Germans in any of those they visit, they still leave at once and nothing is said on either side. The feeling of hostility between the two people does not, however, seem so great as it was. Sometimes a German will stop a Belgian in the street and try to enter into conversation, but the Belgian, as a rule, merely answers the other's question and turns away.

THE BREAD SUPPLY

The shops are open until 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening, though there is very little business, and members of the Bourse, which is closed, conduct their affairs at the Cafe Centrale opposite. The Post Office is staffed by Germans though Belgians still act as postmen. Only Germans are employed at the National Bank, and both Belgian and German money is legal tender.

A person buying bread must arrange with the baker that he shall supply all the bread necessary for the family. The baker reports to the Communal House that he has so many persons to serve and obtains sufficient flour to provide the quantity of bread allowed for that number of persons. He is also provided with cards which have to be filled in by the customer before purchasing, and anyone making a false declaration is liable to be fined. In this way the consumption of bread is limited. There is a plentiful supply of meat, and no restriction is placed upon any other article of food, though prices have risen considerably.

The price of a loaf supposed to weigh 1 kilo (2lb.), but which, in fact, weighs much less, is 40 centimes (3½d.). Large numbers of the population, some of them formerly fairly well-to-do, are in a state of poverty and utterly unable to pay anything. They are looked after by the American Committee who supply them with tickets, on presentation of which the holder is given bread, potatoes, and soup. There are numerous distribution centres, and every day one sees long queues of these poor people lined up outside awaiting their turn.

A SURFEIT OF GERMAN VICTORIES.

Numerous newspapers are published in Brussels in the French and Flemish and Dutch languages. The news consists almost entirely of German victories. This is the case with the war bulletins which are posted on houses at street corners every morning at 8 o'clock. The Belgians are informed that the Germans have taken the whole of Africa and that the Russians have been beaten, and since the German blockade, not a single day has passed without news of English boats being sunk. Within the past few weeks they claim to have sunk the same boat on three different occasions!

The Belgians no longer pay any attention to these bulletins, but they stop occasionally, out of curiosity, to see what fresh lie is being told. They have to rely for authentic news upon the English and the French papers, which are smuggled in and passed stealthily from hand to hand. Some one passing you in the street whispers in your ear, "Times," and, if you are a buyer, you proceed to a place where you are free from observation and the man produces from a large inside pocket of his overcoat one of the coveted papers. About a month ago three men engaged in this trade were fired upon. Two of them were wounded and sent as prisoners to Germany; the third man escaped. The purchaser of an English or French newspaper if caught is either imprisoned or fined.

There has lately been a large influx of Germans into the capital, and most of the German officers have now their wives and families residing with them. The Belgians in Brussels for the most part firmly believe that the Allies will be able to turn out the invader from their country, and the general opinion is that they will accomplish it by July, though the more intellectual class assert that the Allies will never be able to follow the enemy across the Rhine.

NAVY SLANG.

A SAILOR'S DICTIONARY.

A dictionary of some of the slang in common use in the Navy could be compiled from the letter of a sailor on board H.M.S Caroline, says the "Daily Mail". The following are examples:—

The old man ..... the captain
Jimmy the one; No. 1... the first lieutenant
Gunnery Jack ..... gunnery lieutenant
Cargo Bill officer from the Merchant Service
Pig-iron polisher, oily ..... an engineer
Pay bob ..... the paymaster
Bluelights ..... the gunner
Pills or Squibbs ..... the doctor
The pilot ..... the navigating officer
Sparks ..... the wireless operator
Chippy Chapps ..... the carpenter's crew
Flag-waggers ..... signallers
Chief Buffer ..... chief deck hand
Jimmy the Piper ..... the boatswain.
Bandage rollers .....sick-bay attendants
Stripey ..... sergeant of marines.
Matloes (from the French matelot) sailors
Grub-spoilers ..... cooks
Tiffies ..... Engine-room artificers
The Crusher ..... ship's policeman.
The Jaunty ..... master-at-arms
Bubbly ..... rum ration

THE LORDS AND INDIA.

VICEROY'S RECOMMENDATION AND PEERS' VETO.

The following letter from the pen of Mr. J. G. Swift MacNeill, M.P., appeared in the English papers during mail week:—

I rejoice to observe that it is the intention of Lord Crewe, as Secretary of State for India, to persevere with the proposal to set up an Executive Council for the United Provinces as recommended by the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, who has expressed in grave and dignified language his reprobation of the conduct of "a small body of Peers" (47 men out of 66 members of the House of Lords) who have vetoed by an Address to the Throne the draft proclamation of the Government of India creating an Executive Council for the United Provinces. By the Indian Councils Act of 1909 power was given to the Government of India to create by proclamation Executive Councils in Indian Provinces administered by Lieutenant-Governors subject to the condition that the proclamations of the Indian Government creating such Councils should be placed before both Houses of Parliament for acceptance or rejection. The House of Commons offered no opposition to the proclamation creating an Executive Council for the United Provinces, which however, 47 peers have vetoed, thereby at this period, of all others, over-riding the well-considered judgment of the Indian Government, approved by the Secretary of State for India as representing the British Cabinet, assented to *nemine contradicente* by the House of Commons, and imperatively demanded by the authorities responsible for the administration of our Indian Empire, when India is loyal to the core, and when our Indian fellow-subjects are sacrificing their lives on the battlefields of France and Flanders in defence of the maintenance and honour of the British Empire.

"The resources of the British Constitution," as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman declared on a memorable occasion, "are not exhausted." Why should not the exercise of the prerogative of the Crown be invoked for the establishment of this Executive Council? The conferring of a power by statute on the Government of India, by proclamation, subject to the veto of either House of Parliament, to create such a Council, did not, in any way affect the inherent prerogative of the Crown to create such a Council—a prerogative exercised on the advice of Ministers responsible to the House of Commons, and through the House of Commons to the people at large.

To take an analogous case. In 1872 the Ministry of the day carried a Bill which was fiercely opposed through the House of Commons abolishing the system of purchase in the Army. The Bill was rejected by the Lords. The system of purchase was then abolished by Royal Warrant—that is by the exercise of the prerogative of the Crown on the advice of responsible Ministers. The prerogative of the Crown could scarcely be better exercised than in preventing the people of India from suffering under a sense of wrong and the Executive Government of India from being humbled in the estimation of the Indian people by being thwarted in its action for their good by the recklessness of forty-seven irresponsible individuals.

BANK OF BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 29.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

BLACK 'ENRY, WAIF OF BELGRADE.

BROUGHT TO ENGLAND BY SIR T. LIPTON.

In the course of his world-wanderings, 'Enry has arrived at this port in one of the most expensive steam yachts that ever anchored in the river—the Erin, owner, Sir Thomas Lipton, writes the Southampton correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle."

Chilled by the passage from the quay to the white vessel, where it gleamed at its moorings in the gathering dusk, I stepped abroad in a very pinched condition, but Enry's smile put new warmth into me. When Enry smiles his cheerfully-ugly, ebony face crumbles into creases, and his teeth flash out from the encircling blackness like positive beacons of geniality.

"S'Tummas," or "Sir Lipton" as Enry variously refers to his benefactor—discovered him, a waif of circumstance, cast into the somewhat precarious surroundings of Belgrade. Seventeen years old, and small for his age, 'Enry hailed from Sierra Leone, and was a sort of orderly at the American Red Cross Hospital. He is as black as a Senegalese possibly can be.

It was represented to the baronet that if 'Enry remained longer at Belgrade his young life might be imperilled and prematurely ended. Already he had been wounded in the arm by a fragment of shell. He was a British subject, and—Sir Thomas brought him along in the Erin to England. The only thing now requisite to complete 'Enry's happiness is that "Sir Lipton" should take him to London.

VERSATILE YOUTH.

'Enry and I had a talk in the deck apartment; with Polly, the ship's parrot, muffled in a green cloth, but kindly joining in the conversation; and "Shamrock," one of the Cingalese stewards, sitting near by and occasionally interjecting grins and remarks. Although he has only been away from home for a little over a year he has made the best use of his time, as the appended list of the occupations he has followed and the languages with which he claims acquaintance clearly shows:—

Occupations.	Languages.
Ship's boy,	Senegalese,
Lift boy,	Greek,
Officer's servant,	Italian,
Hospital attendant	Spanish.
Bomb-thrower.	French,
	German,
	Serbian,
	English.

"He can't spik Cingalese, though," said "Shamrock" with a modest pride in the intricacies of his own tongue.

Most of his linguistic accomplishments were achieved during his phase as lift-boy at a Salonica hotel, which employment he quitted to accompany a Serbian officer to Belgrade. He went with the troops in their retreat from the capital, and he is quite definite on the fact that he was handed two bombs, which he threw at the Austrians when the Serbians turned upon and routed them.

"They wus in de bushes," he said, "and I throw de bombs at them."

I was proceeding to cross-examine 'Enry further, but Polly protested from beneath the green cloth, and Enry's attitude appearing to be wistful for the warmth of the kitchen—it was bitterly cold on deck—common humanity forbade me to detain him longer.

"'E's seen more 'n many a man o'70," said a member of the crew watching the dusky, tiny figure disappear down the companion-way.

Baby cut teeth without trouble.

A London Mother's Happy Experience of Woodward's Gripe Water.

11A, Midmoor Road, Haverhill Road, Balham.

Messrs. W. WOODWARD, LTD. 12th October, 1914.

I feel I must write and tell you what a splendid thing Woodward's Gripe Water is, having given it my boy, who is now five, through all his teething. I did not have the slightest trouble, and it has made him a fine healthy boy. I am now giving it to my little girl, who is five months old, and has cut two teeth without the slightest trouble. I might also tell you from birth she suffered with constipation and sickness, but I have given her Woodward's Gripe Water from three weeks old, and she is now a bonnie baby, and does not suffer from either. I have also recommended it to a lot of mothers and they have found the same benefits as I have. You can make what use you like of this.—I remain, yours respectfully (Mrs.) F. SPENCER.

WOODWARD'S GRIPE WATER

A perfectly safe and sure remedy containing no preparation of Morphia, Opium, or other harmful drug, and having behind it a long record of Medical Approval.

WOODWARD'S GRIPE WATER is a remedy of Peculiar Value for Ailments of British Babies born in India and the Tropics.

English Price, 1/1½. Registered Trade Mark—"GRIPE WATER."

The clean, wholesome smell of

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

is, in itself, a recommendation and the

freshness felt after using is really Exhilarating.

Good for Prickly Heat and wards off Insect Bites.

Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.

To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from:—
KATRAK & Co.,
KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

INVALUABLE for your 'HEALTH'S SAKE.

WILKINSON'S

Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES

The most WONDERFUL PURIFIER of THE HUMAN BLOOD

The SAFEST and most RELIABLE Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c.

HAS OVER 75 YEARS' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

DONGRE'S BALAMRIT.



A wonderful Restorer in Wasting conditions of Children.

AN UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY

Mr. Karim Mohamad, M. A., LL.B., Head Master, Junagarh H. School, writes:—

"I have always used your Balamrit in my family. In its effects it wonderfully bears out its name, viz., Balamrit *i. e.*, Nector of Children"

It is so palatable that children relish it.

Price As. 12 per bottle, postage As 4

K. T. DONGRE & Co.,

Girgaon, BOMBAY

Oh! That dreadful Cholera A havoc to a family.

With the approach of summer we must take precaution. So we must be armed with— No. 5



before it is too late. This is the rationa remedy for cholera. Delay is dangerous so we must be provided with it beforehand. Ten drops of it taken daily during an epidemic prevent the susceptibility to cholera poison; given in time before the vitality runs down to collapse it cures ninety per cent. of cholera cases. It is equally efficacious in choleric and summer diarrhœa.

Testimonials and details are sent free.

TELEGRAM,—"Camphor."

Price, a phial 4 annas.

Postage 1 to 4 phials, 5 annas.

Dr. S K. BURMAN.

5, 6, Tarachand Dutt's Street, Calcutta.

The Leading

OPTICIANS

OF BOMBAY

BALIWALLA & HOMI,

KALBADEVI ROAD,

(Opposite the Post Office)

Bombay

Sole Manufacturers in India of

High-class Lens Specialities.

COMMERCIAL.

BUSINESS NOT AS USUAL.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

April 29.

From the general tone of Reuter's telegrams to-day, there appears to be a complete absence of anything like strength in the various markets. Indian wheat is dull: South American practically nominal: seeds, including linseed, sellers, but no buyers: cottonseed, nominal: coal freights, nominal: sugar, without much doing: and rubber on the downward grade. This depressing catalogue appears to indicate a temporary condition of business stalemate. Buyers don't want to buy and sellers don't want to sell. It is this spirit of indecision or lack of confidence with traders that is at the root of our present commercial stagnation. One side is afraid to venture in case it turns out later it has paid too much; the other holds its hand because it thinks there is a possibility of getting more. Meanwhile both factions are slowly bleeding to death, sitting on their money which is earning nothing and being slowly dissipated. It is certainly a curious situation, with the seas open for commerce as if no war conditions existed, so little trading is in evidence, just at a time when it is most required. It will come to a pretty pass if Government, in addition to the responsibilities it has already shouldered to keep foodstuffs on the move, is called upon to establish a universal providing establishment to maintain the requisite commercial intercourse with the British Colonies and neutrals to prevent trade rotting away by stagnant commercial apathy or blue-funk, whichever it may be. We are all very optimistic about the issue of the war, and victory is hourly screeched from the house-tops in quite the approved patriotic style by the non-combatant brigade. But if this patriotic fervour would take a more substantial and serviceable form in a little greater industrial energy and enterprise, it would be more to the point and more beneficial to the country. Such excuses as shortage of tonnage, high prices, etc., should have no meaning in times like the present, and a people whose commercial instincts are so wary and circumspect, are unworthy of a great Navy and a Jellicoe.

WAR AND WOOL.

After eight months of war, says the "Statist," it is now possible to take an impartial view of its effect upon the wool and textile trade generally, and it is not saying too much to affirm that the present position is not only much better than anyone expected, but that the amount of business which it has been possible to do, the capital which has been turned over, and the profits which have been made, have been much greater than the most optimistic persons ever anticipated. This entire change for the better has not been confined to one section of the wool trade only, but has shown itself throughout every department, the result being that wool, tops, and yarns are all to-day on a level which has not been reached for a very considerable time. It is doubtful whether there are any records showing higher prices for crossbred tops than those which are current in the market to-day, and this has been brought about entirely by the enormous needs which have been created both at home and in outside countries in consequence of the War. It is not perhaps so much that actually greater requirements have been brought out than would have developed if a normal course had been followed—that is, if peace had been maintained—but the development of such large military orders necessitating the use of a special class of wool, coupled with the urgency of the orders themselves, has been the real cause why prices of crossbred wool have gone so high and such large weights of raw material have been consumed.

As to merino wool, one of the greatest factors to bring about the present level in fine wool and tops has been the attitude and requirements of America. It has been evident for some considerable time that the amount of raw material available for consumption in that country is not adequate to supply all her needs, and considerable surprise has been felt here in consequence of the large weights of wool which America has allowed to be exported. Quite apart from any moral or international obligations, one would have supposed that, being short of wool, America would have taken good care to conserve all her own supplies, and would also have done the same with any wools which she could have secured from outside sources. Instead of this, since the War broke out at least two shipments of home-grown wool have been made to Germany, whilst imports have also been resold in this country. This has naturally contributed something to the depletion of available raw material, and the effect has been seen in London. At the second series of sales held this year America was a most eager and conspicuous buyer of both greasy and scoured merino wool, the consequence being that, along with the competition of the home trade, values were forced upward to a point which none anticipated, and since that time, though American requirements have abated, the large quantity thus secured has compelled the home trade to operate on its own account at the present auctions, and its requirements are so large as to ensure maintenance of prices. Some idea of the great change which has been wrought in consequence of the demands for merino wool will be formed when we state that good greasy Australian wool, which would have made no more than 10d. to 10½d. last December, now easily commands 14d.; and at that price competition is greater now than in the month named. At that time the attitude of buyers towards the raw material offered in Coleman Street was exceedingly indifferent, almost whole pages of catalogues being passed over without any substantial bid whatever.

The manufacturing requirements of the home trade are also largely responsible for the present position of prices, for, whilst large military orders have had to be dealt with, these being in the first instance supplied out of crossbred wools, the weights of that commodity available have been so small in comparison to the trade's needs as to make it quite evident that sooner or later merino wool will have to be brought into use for that purpose. This is already the case, and at the present time the finest crossbreds are being largely used. The development of inquiry for tops and yarns from outside countries, in consequence of their being unable to supply their needs from France, Belgium, and Germany has thrown a tremendous reponsibility upon the West Riding trade, for Sweden, Norway, France, Holland, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, and Italy are all seeking fine tops from Bradford, and in addition to these there is America, which, being short of wool, is naturally also short of tops. That country also having large orders in hand from the various belligerents, must of necessity come into our market to at least have them partially supplied.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, April 28th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		2,000
" " Sales of East Indian	..	300
" " Imports	..	14,000
Mid. Americans	..	5.68d.
Egyptian F.G.F.	..	8.25d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..	May ..	10.12
	July ..	10.38
New York Official noon call	May ..	10.10
	July ..	10.37
New Orleans 10 a.m ..	May ..	9.83
	July ..	10.19

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 29.

Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	8,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	To-day's price.
M.-J.	5 63
J.-J.	5.71
J.-A	5.78
O.-N.	5.97
J.-F.	6 03
M.-A.	6.09
A.-M.	6.11

Liverpool, April 28th.

Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	14,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	5.63	5.58
June-July	5.70	5.65
July-Aug.	5.78	5.73
Aug.-Sept.	....	....
Oct.-Nov.	5.96	5.91
Nov.-Dec.	....	....
Jan.-Feb.	6.02	5.97
Mar.-April	6.07	6.02

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 28th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June.	5.63	5. 62
June-July.	5.70	5.70
July-Aug.	5.78	5.77
Oct.-Nov.	5.96	6.86
Jan.-Feb.	6.02	6.02
March-April.	6.07	6.08

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, April 28th.

Good Bengal M.G.	4.25
F.G. " "	4.40
Fine " "	4.55
Good Oomra "	4.67
F.G. " "	4.79
Fine " "	4.91
Good M.G. Oomra	4.65
Fine M.G. "	4.95
Good Broach	5 15
F.G. "	5.30
Fine "	5.45

COTTON.

The Liverpool Cotton Association revised the prices for Machine Ginned as follow:—

Good Bengal M. G.	4.30d.
F. G. " "	4.45d.
Fine " "	4.60d.
Good M. G. Omra	4.70d.
Fine " "	5.00d.

The Manchester Market is generally steady. Cloth sellers are granting slight concessions in miscellaneous business for India and China.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 28th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	14,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	48,000
" " to Continent	Nil.
Futures at New York May	10..0
Previous closing price	10.10
Futures at New York July	10.40
Previous closing price	10.36
Spot Cotton at New York	10.55
Previous price	10.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.56
Previous price	9.62
Futures at New Orleans May	9.86
Previous price	9.79
Futures at New Orleans July	10.20
Previous price	10.14
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7 7/8
Demand Bills	4.79.20
Silver Commercial Bars	60⅝

MONEY MARKET

London, April 28th

Bar Silver Spot	23 7/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian buying.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Amount paid into the Bank of England about	£676,000
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3
Discount, Indian Bank Bill 6 m/st ..	3 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4 1/8
" " " " 6 " ..	4¾

A sweet breath is a sign of a sound stomach. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, sweetens the breath, because it regulates the bowels and improves digestion. D 12

Interest day to day loans	1½
" 7 day market loans	2

The sum of £175,000 has been earmarked.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 30,00,000

Rs. 13,000 were allotted to Calcutta } Rs. 26,000 " " Madras }	Rs. 39,000
Tenders on Calcutta } Madras } at 1-3 31/32	
Min. Rate Received Calcutta } " " Madras } 26%	above that rate in full.
Telegraphic Transfers—Immediate.	
Rs. 9,93,000 were allotted to Calcutta } Rs. 2,50,000 " " to Bombay }	Rs. 1243000
Tenders on Calcutta } Bombay } at ¼	
(Min. Rate) Received Calcutta } " " Bombay } 26%	above that rate in full.
Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.	
Rs.6,86,000 were allotted to Calcutta } Rs. 7,32,000 " " to Bombay } Rs. 3,00,000 " Madras }	Rs 17,18,000
Tenders on Calcutta } Bombay } 1-3 31/32.	
(Min. Rate) Received Calcutta } " " Bombay } 26%	above that rate in full.
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 32,50,000.	
Amount to be allotted next week	Rs. 30,00,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 27th.

LINSEED.

(Delayed in transmission.)

Linseed Calcutta May-June Paid	54-3

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
June	18/1½
July	17 9
August-September	17/4½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi	
June	18/3
July	17/10½
August-September	17/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta	
June	19/10½
July	19/6
August-September	19/0
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. June	20.0
July	19/7½
August-September	19/1½
Tone:—Firm.	

London, April 28th.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi, per 492lbs C.I.F. May-June Sellers	65-6
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F May-June Sellers.	64-9
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June	64
Tone:—Dull all Exclusive.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—Sellers	63-9
Barletta Russo—Nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Nominal

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship April-May Sellers	49½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May Sellers	54½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May Sellers	50½
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May Sellers	57
Toria Rapeseed—Nominal.	

LINSEED.

Linseed, Calcutta May-June Paid and Sellers	54-3
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May Sellers.	49/9

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull Nominal	£7-12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£80⅝
Copper Braziers	£97
Yellow Metal	10
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	17
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£15¼ to 15½

FREIGHT

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal, nominally	30
Hard Spelter	40
English Best Selected Copper	90½

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay. Duty Paid, according to quality.	22/3 to 23/3

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta—	
June	18/1½
July	17/7½
August-September	17/4½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi.—	
June	18/3
July	17/9
August-September	17/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta—	
June	19/9
July	19/4½
August-September	19/0
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi.—	
June	19/10½
July	19/6
August-September	19/1½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/5⅞
Ceylon Rubber	2/2½

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, April 28th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	42
" " Mutton "	24

Children make faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative? So good, they'll want more. D 8

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay April 29.

To-day the market opened quiet and later in the day steadied. Some business was reported in contracts for Broach, Bengal and K/Akola.

Business was also reported to a small extent in Western styles.

In the afternoon the market opened weak and gave way several rupees from morning quotations.

Ready cotton is in moderate demand. New crops this morning opened quiet and have given way Rs. 2/3. Only a moderate business is reported.

We quote:—

Fine M. G. Broach, May, 226.
Fine Bengal, May 160.
Khamgaum Akola, May, 196.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach, April, 260.
Fully Good Bengal, January, 192.

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach ..	..	..	262	Apr. 25'16
M. G. " ..	229	..	..	May 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	..	194	..	Jan 25'16
H. G. Rajputana terms) (Ry ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Ry terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh ..	178	164	..	May 1915
M. G. Mathia ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapur ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	218	..	..	May 1915
M. G. Nagpore ..	211	..	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal ..	203	..	..	Do.
M. G. Dharangaum, Pulgam	205	..	..	Do.
M. G. Oomrawatee description ..	202	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fair staple ..	200	..	..	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	225	Do.
H. G. Westerns ..	..	..	210	May 25'15
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	215.6	Do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	224	Do.
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	228	Do.
M. G. Bengals ..	165	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm.	227/8	..	..	Jan. 1916

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m., on 28th April, 1915:—

Cotton	17,648	Bales.
Wheat	39,453	cwts.
Linseed	13,018	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	4,609	"
Ginjellyseed	760	"
Poppyseed	1,625	"
Groundnuts	2,409	"
Castorseed	....	"
Rice	47,866	"
Myrabollams	2,634	"
Cottonseed	6,600	"
Gram	3,347	"
Maize	4	"
Barley	2,485	"
Joowar	4,040	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat

White Pessi 85 per cent. .. .. Rs. 6-12, R. D. per cwt.

White Delhi .. Rs. 6-7, R. D. per cwt.

Red Hard 50 per cent. .. Rs. 6, R. D. per cwt.

Yellow Hard 50 per cent. .. Rs. 6-13, R. D. per cwt.

Linseed.

Ready .. Rs. 7-2, B. T. per cwt.
Forward .. Rs. 7-12, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed. Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore .. Rs. 6-5, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah .. Rs. 6-7, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni .. Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujarat .. Rs. 7, R. D. per cwt.

Poppyseed.

Ready .. Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Forward .. Rs. 7-3, R. D. per cwt.

Groundnuts.

Rs. 27, B. T. per candy.

Mowraseed.

Rs. 3-15, B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed.

Ready .. Rs. 5-12, R. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed.

Rs. 2-10, R. D. per cwt.

Teelseed.

Bold White 85 per cent. .. Rs. 8-8, R. D. per cwt. nominal.
Black Katni .. Rs. 36, B. T. per candy.
Mughi .. Rs. 41-8, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingungh at .. Rs. 42, B. T.
Yellow Kathiawar .. Rs. 44 4, B. T. per candy.
Red Jubbulpore .. Rs. 38, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ...1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 3 15-16d.
D. D. Mail .. 1s. 3 31-32d.
T. T. Forward .. 1s. 3 31-32d. May.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready. 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. Do. forward .. 1s. 4 3-16d, June.
Do. 4 m-s. ready .. 1s. 4¼d.
Francs 3 m-s. do .. 173¾ nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong .. 122½.
Do. Shanghai .. 170½.
60 d-s. Yokohama .. 148¼ to 149.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-8-3
Australian Bar Gold	24-4-3
Bombay Bar Gold	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-10-0
English Dragons	15-0-9
English Dragons	15-0-9
Silver ex-duty Ready	61-10-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 29.

The Cotton Mill Share Market maintained a firm tone to-day.

Tata Iron and Steel shares also stood steady.

In Mill shares Davids were placed at Rs. 565, Fazulbhai at Rs. 445, Standard at Rs 1,000 and Madhavji at Rs. 1,155.

Centrals advanced to Rs. 1,905 and Swadeshi after touching 1,535 closed at Rs. 1,527½.

Finlays moved up to Rs. 277¾.

Simplex were placed at Rs. 270.

Currimbhai improved to Rs. 185.

Ahmedabad Advance changed hands at Rs. 767½.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares improved to Rs. 920.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares stood steady at Rs. 217½.

Telephones changed hands at Rs. 101.

Bank of Bombay shares were placed at Rs 1,607½.

Upper Sind Light Railway shares were placed at Rs. 120; Tapti Valley at Rs. 575 and Central Provinces at Rs. 119.

Bank of India shares improved to Rs. 57.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1,100.

McKenzie Saw Mill shares were in demand at Rs. 177½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares improved to Rs. 100½ and Deferred to Rs. 201.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. G. P. Notes stood steady at Rs. 93¾.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 99¾.

STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

There were no tenders for Sterling Bills and Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale yesterday at 15 29/32d. and 15 27/32d. the rupee, respectively.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

April 29th.

Gutenfels	Curtis	Alexandria
Taisho Maru	Gawa	Kobe

DEPARTURES.

April 29th.

Herakles	Berg	Calcutta
Kasara	Gulliver	Busreh
Luzon Maru	Miyata	Kobe
Ula	Oliver	Rangoon
Baron Fairlie	Macdonald	Calcutta.

The following vessel has received port clearance yesterday.

Steamer	Barpeta	for Busreh.

S. S. Taisho Maru:—The s.s. Taisho Maru, 2,819 tons, Captain D. Gawa, arrived here yesterday from Kobe, which port she left on the 27th March, last.

S. S. Ula:—The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Ula, 3,426 tons, Captain A. E. Oliver, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in water ballast.

S. S. Baron Fairlie:—The s.s. Baron Fairlie, 2,323 tons, Captain D. Macdonald, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in water ballast.

S. S. Barpeta:—The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Barpeta, 1,826 tons, Captain T. A. Morgan, will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. Company's s.s. Salsette, with the homeward mails of the 24th instant, arrived at Aden at 5 p.m. on Wednesday, the 28th idem.

S. S. Iyo Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Iyo Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 28th instant, and is due here on the 2nd May.

S. S. Elysia:—The Anchor Line s.s. Elysia, homeward bound, arrived at Marseilles from Bombay on the 28th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Thursday, April 29th, 1915.

C. Colenso	Stephens	J. F. & Co
E. Fluent	Hutchinson	D. Nanjee & Co
H. Heliyo Maru	Nakumra	R. Bommanji
K. Kinkasan Maru		N. Y. K.
N. Miltiades Embricos	Charitions	D. Nanjee & Co
P. Soldier Prince		D. Nanjee & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Malunadi, Porden, Saraswati, Netrawati, Sabermati, Salranji, Kalinadi	M. Small	K. N. & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kirin Maru	Sasaki	N. Y. Kaisa	
3 Jeddah	Loftus	T. M. & Co	
5 Bahrein	Bouvet	T. M. & Co	
6 Berbera		M. M. & Co	
8 Montebello	Arcidiacario	Boldovino & Co.	M. Italian
9 Cannizero	Smith		
12 Firezine	Merio	Boldovino & Co.	M. Italian
15 Barpeta	Minnett	M. M. & Co	
	H. W.		
14 Lhasa	Gulliver	M. M. & Co	

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

5 Persia	Selby Hall	P. & O. Co
	M. W. D. D.	
B. Oriental	Valentine	P. & O. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor	Williams	
Buyo Maru	Kamataka	
Clan Farquhar	Kerr	T. M. & Co
Guttenfels	Curtis	Prize Vessel
Kasenga	Exford	W. & A. G. & Co
Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
Nour-el-Bahr	Nacoda	G. A. Mithwani.
Okara	Livingston	M. M. & Co.
Ormara	Lean	M. M. & Co
Palamcottah	Downing	M. M. & Co
Pundua	Andreasen	M. M. & Co
Taisho Maru	Gawa	N. Y. Kaisha
Umeta	Moxon	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LONDON.

Soldier Prince (s) 1,000 cwts. groundnut oil cake, The Commercial Trading Co.; 14,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Miltiades Embricos (s) 300 tons manganese ore, James Finlay & Co.

FOR HULL.

Canizaro (s) 4,000 cwts. rapeseed, 2,000 cwts. castorseed, Sanday & Co.; 8,000 cwts. castorseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 18,000 cwts. wheat, Sanday & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Fluent (s) 200 cwts. gum arabic, 350 cwts. gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Firenze (s) 618 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. Jeddah (s) 900 bales cotton, Walter Pavri & Co.; 300 bales cotton, H. M. Mehta & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Montebello (s) 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Lord Tredegar (s) 150 bales goat skins, C. J. Mathews & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Heiyo Maru (s) 808 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Kirin Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu & Co.

Kinkasan Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Breul & Co.

FOR MOJI.

Heiyo Maru (s) 247 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Kirin Maru (s) 552 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu & Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Kirin Maru (s) 700 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 1,400 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YAKOHAMA.

Kirin Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Kirin Maru (s) 800 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu & Co.; 58 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 1,780 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 50 cwts. gum arabic, N. M. A. Poonawala; 200 bales cotton, G. Dossa & Co.

Kinkasan Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, N. Rajaram & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oriental (s) 125 cwts. gum bhesabole, M. Jafferbhoy; 2 cwts. genda horns, M. H. E. Ellias; 29 cwts. gugar, E. Visram; 100 bales cotton twist, M. Amersey & Co.; 500 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim & Co.; 160 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.; 50 cwts. sharkfins, 12 cwts. fishmaws, E. Moledina; 45 cwts. gugar, A. Fazalbhoy; 200 bales cotton twist, I. David; 100 bales cotton twist, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Oriental (s) 40 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.; 400 bales cotton twist, M. B. Kaisha; 610 cwts. black pepper, A. C. Patel & Co.

HIGH COURT.

VACATION SITTING.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CHILD THROWN INTO A WELL.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

(*Before Justices Beaman and Shah.*)

NAMU SUTAR v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. R. S. Broomfield, Additional Sessions Judge of Satara, who found the accused guilty of murdering the infant son of his wife's sister Tanu by throwing it into a well, and sentenced him, under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, to death.

The case for the prosecution was that Tanu was married about seven years ago, but her husband neglected her and after a year she came to live with her mother Rajubai at Antavdi in Karad Taluka. Another daughter of Rajubai's named Anu and her husband, the accused Namu, lived in the same house. About a year ago Tanu went to Chikhli to keep her house for her brother Appa who had lost his wife. She there became intimate with Pandu, the stepson of one Bhagu, a woman whom Appa took as this "pat" wife. Tanu ran away with Pandu and lived with him at Chikhli. When she was four months gone with child she met Anu and the accused at the Masur Bazar. They persuaded her to go home with them to Antavdi, as the accused's brother-in-law Dhondi was looking out for a wife, and it was arranged that he should have Tanu after the birth of her child. Rajubai, Anu, Tanu, the accused and Dhondi went to Bombay and put up in a "chawl" together.

BIRTH OF A CHILD.

When they had been there about five months Tanu gave birth to a male child on 16th August 1914. The very next day the whole party left Bombay and proceeded to Antavdi. Dhondi stayed with them for a few days and then went away to his own village Salsinge. Then Rajubai and Anu began to say that there was no chance of Tanu getting another husband as long as the child was in the way, and it must be put away somewhere. Rajubai, one morning took the child away and gave it to Namu. Namu went off with it, saying he was going to give it to some one. He came back after two days without it. Four days later it was reported that the body of a child had been found in a well at Riswad, three miles from Antavdi. Tanu wanted to go and inquire about it, but her mother told her it was not her child. Then the police came to the village and she was kept in the house, and after they had gone Namu and Dhondi took her away to Salsinge. The police found her there a fortnight later, when she told the whole story to the sub-inspector.

A RETRACTED CONFESSION.

The accused made a detailed confession of the crime, before the Magistrate at Karad, giving an account of the earlier events which tallied with that given by Tanu, and stating that he threw the child into the well to save himself the trouble of finding a home for it. The accused retracted the confession before the Sessions Court alleging that he was induced to make it by the threats of the police.

It was suggested on behalf of the accused that Tanu was falsely throwing the guilt upon him in order to screen herself, and that Rajubai and Anu were bullied into supporting her story.

The Sessions Judge refused to believe the defence and stated that he was satisfied that the statements made before the Magistrate were true and what they said then was untrue. As the confession was corroborated in material particulars, and as he was satisfied that it was both voluntary and true, he could and must accept it and act upon it as evidence in spite of the fact that it had been retracted. He found no extenuating circumstances sufficient to justify him in refraining from inflicting the extreme penalty.

It was urged on behalf of the accused that the conviction as it rested on the retracted confession of the accused and the retracted statements of the witnesses, should not be upheld, as decided in 27 Cal. 295 and 10 M. 228 and 12 Mad. 123. The retracted statements of the witnesses were not admissible to bring home the charge to the accused. The motive alleged by the prosecution was not such as to induce the accused to murder the child. The corpse was not properly identified as of the child of Tanu.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments observed that the conviction was right as borne out by evidence and therefore their Lordships must confirm it. The sentence was confirmed.

Mr. D. C. Virkar appeared for the accused. The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 29.

The Share Market held steady for jute mill shares, firm for tea shares, and unchanged but steady for coals with more enquiry for the latter, Teetulmuri being in some request and advancing a few annas towards the close. There were fewer buyers for jute mill shares and somewhat easier feeling was in evidence. The following sales were reported:—

Coal:—Bhalgora 22/8; Bokare and Ramhur 12/12; Equitable 26/12; Gopalichuck 7/6; Kosoonda 17/4; Rakurka 21/4; Sendra 11/5, 11/12; Soodeeh 4; Teetulmuri 10, 10/2, 10/4.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 143; Barnagore (ord) 16/8, 17/8; Clive (ord) 60, 61; Delta (ord) 175; Fort William (ord) 58/8, 59; Hooghly (ord) 13/12, 13/14; Kanknarrah (ord) 249, 250; Kamarhatty (ord) 150, 151; Kamarhatty (prefs) 102; Reliance (ord) 111/8; Standard (ord) 185.

Tea:—Amluckie 59/8, 60, 61; Durrang 45; East Indian 98, 99; Lohaghur 39/8; North Western Cachar 184, 185; Rajabarrie 116, 117; Singell 61, 62.

Miscellaneous:—Calcutta Ice 10/12, 11; Howrah-Amta Railway 138, 139; Howrah Jute Debentures 100/8; Heshiarpur-Doab Railway 6 p; Kallighat-Fulta Railway 5 p, 6 p; Loobah Jute Debentures 101.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted Rs. 93/8.

SIND WHEAT CROP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, April 28.

Good reports are to hand regarding the present wheat crop in Sind, the yields seem to be good all round. Some damage has been done by the rust owing to the rains which fell very late in the season.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English Mail due at 7 a.m.

Iranian Association, Annual Meeting, 6 p.m.

SUNDAY MAY 2.

Demonstration to the Very Revd. Mgr. L. C. Pera by the parishioners at the Antonio deSouza School Hall, Victoria Road, Byculla at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Bharat Bandhu Samaj, First Anniversary Celebration, Hirabag Hall, C. P. Tank Road, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, May 3.

Bombay Sanitary Association, Annual General Meeting Princess Street, 5-45 p.m.

King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League, Annual Meeting, Sanitary Institute Building, Princess St., 6-15 p.m.

TUESDAY, MAY 4.

Bombay High Court, vacation sitting, 11-30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5.

High Court, Insolvency Court 11-30 a.m.

Municipal Corporation's Standing Committee Meeting.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

MACLEOD—At 6, Sutherland Terrace, Glasgow, W., on the 17th instant, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles MacLeod of Amrail, S. Sylhet, of a daughter.

HEATH—At Mount Abu, Rajputana, on the 22nd April 1915, the wife of Reginald H. Heath, Ex. Engineer, of a son.

THOMAS—SHORE—On the 21st April 1915, at Laimanir Hat, Eastern Bengal, Allen Robert Thomas, Indian Imperial Forest Service, Assam, to Gladys Henrietta, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Shore, E. B. S. Ry. (English papers please copy.)

URAGE—MAGNUM—On Monday, the 19th April, 1915, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, by Rev. Father Stephens, Albert Clement, younger son of the late Mr. Cecil John Urage and Mrs. R. T. Urage, and grandson of the late John James Urage Esq., Chief Registrar, H. M. Indian Marine Department, to Edna Geraldine, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Magnum of Calcutta. (French, Bombay and Up-country papers please copy.)

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding.

April, 30.

140.—Bayonet Fighting. Companies will parade for Instruction in Bayonet Fighting as follows:—
Mondays.—"G" Coy. all N.-C. Officers and No. 1 and 2 Sections at the Bombay Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m.
Tuesdays.—N.-C. Officers of "B" Coy. at Headquarters at 7 a.m.
Members of "G" Coy. living at Andheri and Pali Hill at Headquarters at 6 p.m.
Thursdays.—"G" Coy. all N.-C. Officers and 1 and 2 Sections at Bombay Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m.
N.-C. Officers of "A", "C", "E" and "F" Coys at Headquarters at 6 p.m.
Fridays.—N.-C. Officers of "B" Coy. at Headquarters, at 7 a.m.

147.—Promotions and Appointments.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in "C" Coy. from this date:—
Promotions.—No. 6454 L/Cpl. F. G. La Frenais is promoted Corporal.
No. 6131 Ag. L/Cpl. T. E. Ferro, is promoted Corporal.
Appointments.—No. 7967 Ag. L/Cpl. M. David to be Lce Corporal.
No. 7439 Vol. E. L. Wolfe. to be Ag. Lce Corporal.
No. 7498 Vol. A. L. Fereira, to be Ag. Lce Corporal.

148.—Parades.—"C" Company.—Recruits will parade at Headquarters every day except Saturday at 6-15 p.m. sharp.
Signalling Class, Mondays and Thursdays at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. sharp.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, 2nd Lieut.
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders By Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding B. V. A. Colaba.

April, 29.

625.—Duties. Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company Sgt. A. A. Spilling.
No. 2 Company Sgt. W. H. Stubbs.
Bombr. J. Irvine will proceed to Poona on Saturday 1st May to receive over charge of Gr. Coulter on discharge from Detention Barrack at 2 p.m. 1-5-15. On returning to Bombay he will place Gr. Coulter in the R. G. A. Gd: Room for safe custody until 2 p.m. on Sunday 2-5-15.

626.—Parade. For week ending 8th May 1915.
No. 1 Company:—Parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 a.m. on Thursday 6th and proceed to Oyster Rock for 6-inch B. L. Gun and Battory Drill.
No. 2 Company:—Parade at Colaba at 7 a.m. on Thursday 6th for 7.5 inch Gun and Battery Drill Colaba North.
The undermentioned will parade daily at Colaba at 7 a.m. commencing Monday 3rd May for instruction in H. P. F. under Sergt. Stubbs; Corpl. Bellamy; Bombr. Jackson; Grs. Short, Dale, Ashton and Thomson.

627.—Appointment. Major W. B. Chambers, B. V. A., was called out for Military Service and posted to the Supply and Transport Torps, Bombay, fo rduty, from the forenoon of the 19th April 1915. Vide Bombay Brigade Orders No. 168 dated 21-4-15.

628.—Leave. The undermentioned Officer is granted leave for 8 months on M.C. out of India from date of sailing, Vide D. O. 344 dated 23-4-15.
2nd Lieut. H. S. Bigg-Wither.
Sapper Morgan F. is granted leave out of Bombay from 1st May to 7th June 1915 inclusive.
All leave granted to members (otherwise than to those out of Bombay) is cancelled from date. All members in Bombay must attend the above weekly parade.

629.—Strength. No. 215 Sapper Whyts R. is struck off the Strength of the Corps from the afternoon of 28th instant.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Capt. R.A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BAND AT THE LADY HARDINGE HOSPITAL

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 5 p. m., this evening for the entertainment of the Wounded Officers and men.

MISSING CURRENCY NOTES.

Moosa Haji Hasan, a rice merchant of Kolsa Street, reports the theft of Rs. 185 in currency notes and cash from a box in his room on Wednesday night.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

On or after 15th May, 1915, a Red Conical Buoy with Staff surmounted by a Triangle, will be placed to the westward of Thull Shoal 4.3 miles 170deg. (S. 10deg. E. mag.) from Prongs Light House.

RUN OVER BY RAILWAY TRAIN.

Daji, a Ramosi in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway at Byculla, aged about 25 years, who crossing the lines at Byculla yesterday morning, when he was run over by the Delhi Express and killed on the spot.

A PRIZE VESSEL.

The prize vessel Gutenfels, Captain Curtis, which was captured by the authorities at Alexandria, at the outbreak of hostilities, has been brought here yesterday. Her cargo, which was under dispute, will be discharged in the Alexandra Dock.

FATAL BURNS.

Khatijabai, a Mahomedan woman, aged about 25 years, was cooking in her house on the 24th instant, when her clothes caught fire and she was seriously burnt about her body. She succumbed to her injuries on Wednesday night.

KING GEORGE V. ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE

The Annual Meeting of the King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League will be held at the office of the League in Princess Street (Sanitary Institute Building) on Monday, the 3rd proximo at 6-15 (S. T.)

FIRS GRADE DRAWING EXAMINATION

The Bombay Governmen have directed that from the year 1916 the First Grade Drawing Examination should be abolished. The Second and Third Grade Examinations will be retained, but will henceforth be known as the Elementary and Intermediate Grade Drawing Examinations, respectively.

BHARUT BANDHU SAMAJ.

The first anniversary of the above Samaj will be celebrated at the Hirabag Hall (near C. P. Tank) on Sunday next at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Sheth Tukaram Javaji Chowdhuri will preside.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Six attacks and six deaths from plague and six attacks and three deaths from smallpox, were registered in Bombay on Wednesday, two of the plague attacks being reported from Fort (Northern,) and one each from Esplanade, Umerkhadi, Byculla and Worli. There were no cases of cholera. The total number of deaths from all causes was 79, as compared with 156 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 125 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,084, out of which 53 were found to be plague stricken. B Ward contributed 35, of these latter, C Ward 14, E Ward 4, while the A, D, F. and G. Wards did not contribute any.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The number of plague deaths in the various Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 24th April 1915, was as follows:—Bombay City 62, Ahmedabad District 3, Kaira District 5, Broach District 24, Surat District 55, Thana District 20, East Khandesh District 8, Nasik District 40, Ahmednagar District 2, Poona Town 5, Other places in Poona District 14, Sholapur District 13, Satara District 62 Kolaba District 3, Belgaum District 25, Dharwar District 29, Karachi Town and Port 109, Other places in Karachi District 55, Nawabshah District 6, Larkana District 18, Sukkar District 23, Cutch State 7, Kathiawar Agency 26, Rewa Kantha Agency 3, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 64, Satara Agency 3 and Surat Agency 1. Total 617.

EDWARD SASSOON MILLS, LTD.

The annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the Edward Sassoon Mills, Ld., was held on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. A. J. Raymond presiding.

The annual report of the Directors presented to the meeting showed that the working of the Mills resulted in a profit of Rs. 1,02,503-10-0 from which Rs. 91,542-8-0 has been written off for the depreciation in the value of Cotton, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,961-2-0, which with the balance carried over from the last year make up Rs. 14,495-10-1 at the credit of the profit and loss account. The Directors proposed to appropriate Rs. 10,000 to depreciation account and carry forward the balance of Rs. 4,495-10-1 to the next account.

The report and accounts were adopted.

MEYER SASSOON MILLS, LTD.

The annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the Meyer Sassoon Mills, Ld., was held on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. A. J. Raymond presiding.

The annual report of the Directors presented to the meeting showed that the working of the Mills resulted in a loss of Rs. 23,418-12-1. Rs. 1,36,485 has also been written off for the depreciation in the value of Cotton, which made up a total of Rs. 1,59,963-12-1. With Rs. 94,732-3-10 carried over from last account the accounts showed a total loss of Rs. 2,54,635-15-11 at the end of the year.

The report and accounts were adopted.

TRANSPORTING A BELGIAN INDUSTRY

What is believed to be the first Belgian industry to be transported in its entirety has been moved from Charleroi and Brussels to Burton-on-Trent. M. Francis Peeters, with a large number of Belgian workmen, arrived at Burton and leased buildings and land for constructional engineering works, such as roof ridges, etc., which will be required in rebuilding Belgium. M. Peeters has received permission from the British Government to import his machinery into England, and it is understood that ways and means of doing this have been found. During the war Belgian labour only will be employed, and afterwards British workmen will be engaged.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED FRAUDS ON BANKS.

ADDRESS FOR THE DEFENCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector E. E. Morris of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged H. E. Staunton, manager in Bombay of Messrs. B. S. Lloyd and Company, with cheating the Russo-Asiatic Bank and the Comptoir National D'Escompte DeParis in respect of three sums of money aggregating Rs. 45,000. Mr. Kirke-Smith, Acting Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. J. K. Tarachand, barrister, defended the accused.

Mr. B. Perrins, an assistant in the employ of Messrs. B. S. Lloyd and Co., further examined, said the firm was of eighty years' standing and had very good credit in commercial circles. Many letters of lien were cancelled by substituting documents relating to other produce. He thought about 80 per cent of documents were substituted in this manner. It might be that the firm had substituted 25 out of 31 documents in this fashion.

Mr. Tarachand, addressing the Court, said the evidence disclosed no criminal offence whatever. The letters of lien and promissory notes were fictitious documents. They were merely formal documents and nobody relied on the absolute truth of the statements made in them. Mr. Adamson and Mr. Watson had sworn that they took the statements in the letters of lien as true but they had said that half-heartedly, and he contended that what they had stated was not correct. What the Banks cared for was to see that the overdrafts did not exceed the limit and they allowed the overdrafts on the credit of the London firm of the Company. B. S. Lloyd and Co. had control of the goods in Chunilal's godown. No Civil Court, much less a Criminal Court, would hold that Chunilal had control over the goods. As regarded the trust receipt given to the Eastern Bank, if there was any breach at all, it was a breach of contract and not a criminal breach of trust. What the firm understood was that they were given the overdraft on the credit of the London firm and were required to buy goods to cover the amount, and this was what they had done. They thought they had a right to substitute other produce than that mentioned in the letter of lien. The prosecution had failed to prove a case against the accused and counsel asked the Court not to frame a charge against the accused. The Bank managers had not come forward to prosecute the accused and had shielded themselves behind the police and put the accused to so much expense.

The accused said he did not wish to make a statement.

The further hearing was adjourned.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Inspector Guider charged Mr. Dadabhoy R. B. Jijibhoy, Mr. Cursetji R. B. Jijibhoy and Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy, with assulting Police Constable No. 2038 to deter him from executing his duty at Apollo Bunder on Tuesday evening, and with abetment. Superintendent Cauty appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Blunt of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, Solictors, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Blunt said he had been instructed only that day and had to take down the statements of defence witnesses. He therefore applied for a week's postponement.

Mr. Cauty said he had no objection to a short adjournment. Among his witnesses there were two military men.

The Magistrate postponed the hearing to Wednesday.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

The annual general meeting of this Association, which was established in 1902 for promoting the spread of education in the Goud Saraswat Brahmin community, was held in the hall of the Aryan Education Society's High School, Girgaon, on Sunday last. Mr. Purshottum Pandurang Vagh, Superintendent of Licenses, Bombay Municipality, was voted to the chair. The honorary secretaries presented the 13th annual report of the Mandali which showed that the year under report was one of marked progress. The Mandali has on its roll 5 patrons, 65 life members and 863 members hailing from all parts of this Presidency and beyond. It has hitherto expended Rs. 24,052 exclusively towards helping 135 poor and deserving young students of the Community, both male and female, in prosecuting their studies in the different branches of education, including industrial and technical education. The Mandali's reserve fund, besides, amounts to Rs. 14,000. At the meeting several fresh donations were announced. The report was unanimously adopted, and a new managing committee was also elected.

The chairman next addressed a few words and alluded to the work done by the promoters of the Mandali silently and unostentatiously, in catering to the educational needs of the community during the past 13 years and exhorted the members to do all in their power to promote the objects of the Mandali.

PRINCE OF WALES FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 28.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The Prince of Wales Fund exceeds five million sterling.

RESERVED COMPARTMENTS ON RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Pro Bono Publico" has voiced the feeling of a good many of the Anglo-Indian population. The state of affairs is a disgrace to any Railway Company.

A couple of weeks ago I took a week-end trip to Kirkee and purchased an Intermediate ticket. When returning there was no intermediate accommodation so I had to get into a 3rd class carriage for Europeans and Eurasians. There were only two seats and no upper berths. On these two seats were stretched at full length a couple of Eurasian *gentlemen*(?), whilst an European lady with a small baby, who had evidentally travelled a long distance and was dead tired, had to find a place on the *floor* of the carriage and nurse her baby there. The two *gentlemen*(?) snored peacefully. I myself had to sit in one corner from midnight till 6 a.m., and no chance of a snatch of rest or sleep, though I was for duty next morning immediately on arrival. I am not a moneyed man, and could ill-afford to pay the difference between Inter and second-class fare, but even if I had done so, all the berths and seats in the second-class were occupied by sleeping passengers. It would not put the Railway Company out much to have one compartment for men and one for women, Europeans and Eurasians.

It is about time that something was done in the matter by the authorities of the G. I. P. Ry.—Yours, etc.,

W. O.

April 24.

NOT ENTITLED TO ANY PRIVILEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I am not a little surprised at the attitude taken by R. G. K. in your issue of Wednesday last. He finds fault with the G. I. P. Ry. Co. which is said to have recently discontinued reserving a third class compartment in passenger trains for European and Eurasian women, in addition to that reserved for men. I cannot understand what equity there is in this demand. In the first place the reserving of any accommodation in public railway-cars on the score of race or colour is very unjustifiable, whether it be for first and second or third-class passengers. The Railways in this country are a national property, and being purely worked as a business, should not differentiate between their customers of different races. Much less should our European and Eurasian friends complain of the partial withdrawal of a privilege which is generally conferred in this country, in violation of justice to the sons of the soil. It is a common sight to see third-class carriages of G. I. P. passenger trains filled to the maximum and sometimes overcrowded, while the compartment reserved for Europeans and Eurasians is run almost empty, with a very few passengers though it is labelled to carry thirty. Now R. G. K. insists upon the Railway providing two such compartments to be run almost empty in place of one, as at present. It is no business of his if in the next compartment, labelled to carry thirty, there is hardly any moving space, while his or her compartment labelled to carry the same number carries only three or four in place of the thirty. Instead of asking Major Hepper to try the "experiment of travelling for a whole night in an European third-class compartment," I would request R. G. K. to try the experiment of travelling for a whole night in the ordinary third-class compartment occupied by Indian passengers who pay the same fare as himself.

On the other hand, I would request Major Hepper to discontinue the reserving of any compartment, especially at night time, for the exclusive use of Europeans and Eurasians or servants of first and second-class passengers. Those Europeans and Eurasians who do not like to travel in the company of Indian passengers of the third-class, should pay higher fare and travel in upper classes. They are not entitled to any privilege on nationalised Railways. It may not be out of place to point out that very often Goanese cooks and sometimes other Indians in European dress with bluffing manners take advantage of the separate accommodation reserved for Europeans and Eurasians. The sooner such an invidious distinction, which daily creates bad blood, is removed the better for all concerned and for the sense of British justice.—Yours, etc.,

P. G. K.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The thirty-third annual general meeting of the share-holders of the Bombay Telephone Company Limited was held yesterday afternoon in the Company's offices, Mr. G. Miller presiding.

On the motion of the Chairman, the following report was approved and adopted:—

The result for the twelve months shows a profit of Rs. 3,38,250-13-3 from which the Directors have set aside a sum of Rs. 1,90,000 to Suspense Account, leaving with the amount of Rs. 11,303-1-2 brought forward from 1913, a sum for disposal of Rs. 1,59,553-14-5. Out of this available balance the Directors propose to pay a Dividend of Rs. 4-0-0 per share, equal to 16 per cent, which will absorb Rs. 1,34,300, to recommend the distribution of a sum of Rs. 11,000 as a bonus to the Company's staff, and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 14,253-14-5. The financial position of the Company has been very closely examined by the Directors, who, after the most careful consideration have come to the conclusion that the amount set aside in previous years to Depreciation Account has been more than liberal and very much in excess of what is necessary for the actual depreciation of the Company's assets. They have, therefore, transferred an amount of Rs. 6,00,000 from the total sum set aside for depreciation to the Suspense Account. The amount of Rs 60,000 placed to the Reserve Fund from the profits of the year 1913 has also been transferred to the Suspense Account, which shows a credit balance of Rs. 8,50,000. During the year under review there have been net revenue gains of Rs. 29,346-4-0 in Bombay, Rs 4,526-0-0 in Karachi and Rs. 884-9-0 in Ahmedabad. The result has been a total gain of 112 Subscribers yielding an increase in revenue of Rs. 34,756-13-0. As outlined in the previous annual report of the Directors the work of laying underground cables in Ahmedabad has been undertaken, and it is proposed to reconstruct and renew the system in that city during 1915.

A dividend of Rs. 4 per share was declared and the usual resolutions passed.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The Palace of Varieties maintains its popularity and has acquired a well-deserved reputation for the excellence of its entertainments. Last night's "gala" performance was no exception, when a large audience again expressed its appreciation of a splendid bill of fare provided by the enterprising management. Mr. Steve Buckingham's original effort, in the way of a patriotic ditty, "Don't let Old England Die," was received with hearty applause, and the talented comedian has probably never been heard to greater advantage. Miss Marie Godwin's song, "The Army of To-day" was equally well-received, and the dainty little lady surpassed herself in her "top-boot" dance, taking the house by storm. Mr. Tom Richards with his quaint Yiddish songs and impersonations kept the audience immensely amused. The *piece de resistance*, however, was undoubtedly Steve Buckingham's smart little musical sktech entitled "A Big Blunder," in which the three artistes mentioned worked with a will, and succeeded with their catchy songs, concerted trios, and humourous topical allusions, in contributing a bright, enjoyable half-hour. The pictures were quite up to the usual standard of interest: Pathe's Gazette, a comic interlude by Max Linder, and a stirring drama, "A Soldier's Duty," completing a good all round programme which is well worth a visit to the "Palace" to witness.

PERSIA OF THE ACHAEMENIAN TIMES.

LECTURE BY MR. JIVANJI MODI.

In the course of his lecture on "Persia during the times of the Achaemenian Kings" at the Framji Cowaji Institute on Tuesday last under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali, Dr. Jivanji Jamsedji Modi said:—Persia was for centuries, as it were, the meeting place of the East and the West. Mr. Grundy in his interesting volume on the Greco-Persian War, speaks of two kinds of Civilization: (1) "Civilization of ease of existence" brought about by the prosperity and plenty on plains watered by large rivers,—the ancient Egyptian, Babylonian, Indian and Persian civilizations were of that kind; and (2) "Civilizations of intercourse",—the ancient Greek civilization and modern British civilization were instances of this second kind. The Western coast regions of Asia Minor where the Lydian Empire spread had its civilization of the second kind. Cyrus, the founder of the Achaemenian dynasty, spread his power there and elsewhere by defeating the Lydian Crocesus and his "triple alliance" with Babylonian and Egypt, and founded a great Empire which owed a good deal of its subsequent success to his successor Darius, whose sway extended as far as India and whose architecture is known to have influenced Indian architecture.

From this time forward the Iranian took the place of the Semetic as the Suzerain of the East. By his conquests Darius brought about, as it were, an "Iranian or Aryan ecalition." The organization to his Empire was very good, looking to the times. In his Satrapies or provincial governorships, there prevailed a rule of a well-organized triumvirate, as it were, of an Executive Council of three persons, the Civil Governor at the head, the Military Commander and the Secretary of State, which was directly responsible to the Persian King. The rule of the Achaemenians is spoken of as "extraordinary lenient and liberal in its treatment of subject races." It helped and fostered self-government. Princes of the royal blood were generally appointed as Satraps or Viceroys but where capable persons among the subject races were found, they were appointed at the head of the province to rule over their countrymen irrespective of colour or creed. This is spoken of as "a policy of forbearance and liberality, which is extraordinary at that period." In the matter of justice, independent royal judges were appointed for life. The king had a number of officers all over his great kingdom who were spoken of as the "eyes" of the king, because they looked after cases of misrule or miscarriage of justice. In this matter one can say there was too much of a good thing. The Postal department is referred to with praise by Horodotus, whose *hangarams* were the Persian Harkareh, or postal messengers, Darius had the currency question before him and his gold Daric, which derived its name from his name, was as much known in Iran and elsewhere, even in Greece, as our English king's sovereign is known nowadays all over the world. The Persians borrowed the system of currency from the Lydians, developed it and then transferred it even to India. Achaemenian Persia was weak in some matters, one of which was its Navy as illustrated in the defeat at Salamis. The question of Centralization and Decentralization prevailed then as now and too much of centralization was Persia's weakness. The "scientific explorations" of the modern days, especially those in connection with armies marching in a foreign land had their parallel in Iran. For example, Darius had, on his return march from India, directed his admiral Scylox to explore the river Indus and the Mekran and the Persian Gulf Coasts. In matters of religion, Rev. Kingsley speaks of them as "puritans of the Old World."

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, April 29.

The Secretary of the Karachi Port Trust has presented to the Board the financial statement for the past year showing that notwithstanding the considerable dislocation of the normal traffic caused by the war the deficit which might have been expected to be large, amounts to no more than about four lakhs of rupees, which can easily be made good without drawing on the reserve fund.

ENGLISH RACING.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.

The following is the result of the Two Thousand Guineas:—

POMMERN	1
TOURNAMENT	2
THE VIZIER	3

Sixteen ran.

Won by three lengths, a head between second and third.

Betting at start: 2 to 1 against Pommern 100 to 6 against Tournament, 25 to 1 against The Vizier.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA DOUBLES.

The remaining three matches in the fourth round of the Bombay Gymkhana Doubles Handicap were played yesterday evening and resulted as follows:—

C. D. Baker and C. G. Stileman, plus three-sixths, beat E. C. Reid and R. C. Lowndes, plus three-sixths, 6/4; 10/8.

L. S. Bartlett and H. B. Edwards, scratch, beat K. McI. Kemp and J. D. Sherston Baker, plus four-sixths, 6/0; 5/7; 6/2.

W. Reid and J. H. Hardie, scratch, beat J. C. Crawford and J. E. Jackson, minus 15.3, 9/7; 7/5.

This evening the final round of the "B" Singles Handicap will be played between A. E. Kibblewhite, scratch, and J. D. Sherston Baker, plus two-sixths.

BEIGHTON HOCKLY CUP TOURNAMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 29.

In connection with the Beighton Hockey Cup Tournament, three matches were played last evening, two of which were Aligarh (holders) vs. Orientals and Jamalpore vs. Measurers. The victories were decisive and the spectators were treated to brilliant exposition of hockey by the winning sides, Aligarh winning by four goal to one and Jamalpore eight to one. In the other match though the Rangers beat Calcutta by three goals to one, the play was mediocre. Both the visiting teams have now qualified for semifinals and should appear as finalists.

In the Lukshmibilas Cup Competition Lucknow easily disposed of the Sporting Union, the result one goal to love is not a true index of the game as the visitors pressed for the greater portion of time.

ANCIENT TOMBS DISCOVERED

ST. AUGUSTINE'S THREE SUCCESSORS

Recent excavations which have been made in the Church of St. Austin's Abbey, Canterbury, have resulted in some remarkable discoveries, says "The Times." Some months ago the layer of earth which marked the level of the monks' choir at the suppression was removed, and excavations beneath it disclosed what is confidently assumed to be the remains of the "new work" begun by Abbot Wulfric between 1056 and his death in 1059.

Still later investigations, which have disclosed the remains of the tombs of Archbishops Laurence, Mellitus, and Justus, are thus described in a recent report by Sir W. H. St. John Hope, the antiquary to the Kent Archaeological Society.

Within the last few weeks it has been possible to extend the earlier operations westwards and to clear up one puzzle, and with most surprising results, for there are now actually to be seen the veritable remains of the despoiled tombs of Archbishops Laurence Mellitus, and Justus, with portions of the original flooring, and part of what may be the altar of St. Gregory, that stood between the tombs of Laurence and Austin. There is also the empty grave in which the body of St. Mildred was laid by Wulfric when he destroyed the presbytery. The tombs of the three Archbishops lie in a row as described by Goscelin, against the base of a thin outer wall built of Roman bricks and plastered within and without. Whether there are any corresponding remains of the tombs of St. Austin and of Deusdedit and Honorius, which lay to the south, has yet to be seen. At present their sites are overlaid by the huge sleeper wall, 10ft. wide, of the Norman arcades, but it may be possible, without actually destroying this, to burrow underneath, and meanwhile explorations are now in progress further south. In any case, there seems to be no reasonable doubt that we have established the place of the actual portieus or aisle in which Austin and his brethren were originally buried and that the thin outer wall belonged to King Ethelbert's church, which ought, therefore, to have been of basilican plan. To the east of the porticus are the beginnings of a much wider and later apse that evidently belonged to some extension of the building at this point. Here we must stop for the present. . . . But meanwhile we may surely congratulate ourselves that a discovery that takes us straight back to the beginning of the English Church has been reserved to our own time, and there is no saying at present to what it may lead.

The Archbishop of Canterbury visited the scene of the recent investigations and expressed his sense of the importance of the discoveries which have been made.

The excavations are being carried out under the supervision of the authorities of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury.

NEW BRIGADIERS GENERAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 29.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable states:—

Colonels Alexander Cadell and Wyndham C. Knight are gazetted Brigadier Generals.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO MILL AND FACTORY OWNERS, GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANIES.

We beg to notify that we have been appointed Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency of Messrs. H. V. Low & Coy of Calcutta, and are in a position to offer Steam Coal, Coke and Rubble of various brands and trust we shall receive your valued enquiries.

A trial order is earnestly solicited.

SMITH'S BAGDIGI COAL: This we are in a position to offer at rates to be ascertained on application.

Prompt despatch is also assured

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bombay, 8th February 1915.

JAPANESE PILSENER BEER

replaces

GERMAN PILSENER

DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY

The Largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.

ASAHI BRAND
STAR BRAND
OLD FISHER BRAND
COCK BRAND

The Best Brands in Japan. Nothing to match them in quality.

Sole Agents

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Ld.

Sub-Agents: D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.
D. D. BARIA & Co.,
BOMBAY.

"INDIAN INK."

Published in aid of the

IMPERIAL WAR FUND

SHORT STORIES by Sir George Young husband, Irene Burn, P. C. Wren, "Subaltern" and other well known writers.

POEMS by Rabindranath Tagore 'A.W. R.C. Bannerjee and others.

ILLUSTRATIONS by Major Corbett Frank, Leah, Captain Pulley.

REPRODUCTIONS IN COLOUR OF pictures by prominent Indian artists. Price Re. 1 (one). Book orders at once.

Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.
Bombay: Messrs. THACKER & Co.
Madras: Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co.
And at all Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co's bookstalls.

BEGG'S WHISKY

By Special Appointment
TO
H. M. THE KING.

The Whisky of the Day.
The Whisky of the Wise.
Obtainable everywhere or from
(Please remember about the free English cut glass Decanter full of whisky.)
SOLE AGENTS:—

D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.,

Opposite Crawford Market,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE

Company, Limited.

Worked on a scientific basis and most economically under the expert actuarial advice of

GEORGE, KING, Esq., F. F. A., F. I. A., (Lond.

Low rates, liberal conditions.

For particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J. P.
Managing Director
82, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Vienna or Berlin?	6
The Indian Trade Returns	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
OPINIONS OF THE DAY	8
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	9
INDIAN TELEGRAMS ..... 5, 7 &	8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Hockey in Bombay	9
Disastrous Fire in Bombay	9
Bombay Government Gazette	10
Bombay Amusements	4
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.	
Reserved Compartments on Railways	5
Samson Bribe Case	8
Water Works Department Appointment	9
LEGAL NEWS	5
SPORTING NEWS.	4
COMMERCIAL.	3
SHIPPING	4
THE WEATHER	5
ILLUSTRATION.	
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament	9

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, April 30, 1915.

VIENNA OR BERLIN?

The telegrams we publish to-day give further gratifying indications of the failure of the great German attack on the Allied positions in Flanders. It is clear now that the desperate character of the German onslaught, the fact that it was apparently unexpected at the moment that the first attack was launched, and that the enemy was in greater force than had been anticipated, caused a temporary set back to the French arms, and this necessitated a readjustment of the British line to meet the altered conditions due to the retirement of the French. In a telegram dated the 27th and timed 12-5 a.m., which for some obscure reason was held up for some time by the Censor, we learn from Sir John French's report that the British left flank had to swing round and face north instead of west. This temporarily weakened their line and led to the capture by the enemy of St. Julien. The position seems to have been wholly retrieved, however, by the bravery of the troops and skilful handling of the situation and to-day's reports tell us that the offensive has been resumed against the enemy to some effect. Progress has been made north of Ypres, numerous captures of men and material have been made and the enemy's losses have been very heavy. The official reports are bare of details and almost laconic in their phraseology, but it is evident that, in the result, the enemy have suffered a reverse of considerable dimensions and the highest importance. They attempted an operation of the most ambitious character, in their effort to achieve an object in which they failed many months ago, when the forces opposing them were very much weaker than those they now have to face. That effort has failed as it failed before under more favourable circumstances. But the sequel is different in that the Allied arms are now strong enough to follow up their successful resistance with a counter-offensive and that offensive is apparently being conducted with success. And it is not only in Flanders that progress is being made. German attacks on the Eparges-St. Remey Front have been completely repulsed, with heavy loss to the enemy, and have been followed by the successful advance of the French. The latest message tells us that progress on the heights of the Meuse continues, again with the infliction of heavy losses on the enemy. And there has been a further advance in Alsace.

It is not over-optimistic to assume that this assumption of the offensive all along the Allied line means the beginning of a general advance, to which there is not likely to be any serious check, and that the Allied commanders conceive that the time has now come when they can safely commit themselves to a combined move forward. But it would not be wise to assume, therefrom, that we are on the eve of a sensational transformation. We have all along deprecated the optimism of those popular anticipations which have predicted, with the arrival of the Spring and large reinforcements, a startling change in the situation. We do not say that such may not occur, because we do not know, at this moment,—though Generals French and Joffre may know,—exactly what is the extent of the German power of resistance. But we do know that they have considered themselves strong enough during the last few days to embark on a desperate offensive in Flanders, for the purposes of which they were able to rush to the Front very large reserves; and we know that, at the same time, they are conducting what appears to be a new offensive in East Prussia and assisting the Austrians in their desperate resistance in the South. It does not appear possible therefore for anyone, however great an expert he may be, to predict what is likely to happen in the near future. It may be that we are about to witness a long and tedious struggle, in which by a gain here and there, or a gradual advance all along, the enemy will gradually be pressed back by superior forces and superior skill within their own borders. Or it may be that the predictions of the more optimistic with be fulfilled; that the sudden breaking of the German line at a particular point, the turning of the extreme flank in Flanders or in Alsace will force them to abandon their whole line and take to a precipitate flight to a shorter line in the rear. But, whatever happens, it will still be a far cry to Berlin, and we are of opinion that for the ultimate disposal of the enemy on this Front we shall have to look to the exhaustion of which we spoke yesterday, rather than to any sensational achievements of strategy or tactics.

But, if it is still a far cry to Berlin, it is a moot question whether it is not a nearer one to Vienna, and whether we may not look for the collapse of Germany's Ally before the campaigns in the west and the north-east mature to the final stage. The danger in the Carpathians has become imminent, and it can hardly be doubted that when the weather becomes favourable in that theatre of the war we shall see an advance into the Hungarian plains which will necessarily develop with much greater rapidity than the attempt to open a road through Silesia. Austria has neither the military nor the economic resources of Germany, and once the invasion of Hungary is begun in earnest, things will move with great rapidity. In addition she is faced with two highly alarming probabilities when the Russian forces begin their advance on Buda-Pesth. One is the defection of Hungary and the other the intrusion of Roumania into the war on the side of Russia. If that happens Austria's power of further resistance on that side is disposed of. In the meanwhile, if the operations in the Dardanelles are successful, Constantinople may have fallen and the Black Sea and the Danube be opened to France and England. These probabilities, for they are such, open up many speculations and it is not at all extravagant to anticipate that the Austrian capital will have fallen before the Winter comes. By the same time the campaign in the West may have progressed to the borders of the Rhine and Russian armies may be marching though East Prussia and Silesia. But even, if this should not be so, the prospect for Germany would be appalling and hopeless. She would be hemmed in on all sides, and with the loss of everything for which she went to war, would be faced in grim earnest with the prospect of slow strangulation.

THE INDIAN TRADE RETURNS.

The Trade and Navigation Return for the official year ending March 31st last, a preliminary review of which was published in our commercial columns yesterday shows a phenomenal diminution in the imports of gold during the year. Comparing the movements of gold and silver for the two years, we find that the net imports of gold for 1913-14 and 1914-15 were 23.32 and 8.45 crores respectively. The shortage of the yellow metal during the year under review was 14.87 crores which is equivalent to 63.76 per cent. This large decrease is obviously due to the diminished imports of merchandise in 1914-15. It emphasises the point that we have more than once noticed in these columns, that India has not yet arrived at that stage of prosperity, and therefore of a higher standard of civilisation, to enable her to export even a larger quantity of merchandise than she has imported. Instead she prefers to obtain for her freight profits by way of imports; either of gold or silver or both. Coming to silver, and pursuing the same comparison we find that the net imports of this metal were 6.24 and 10.01 crores in 1913-14 and 1914-15 respectively. Here, however, there is an increase of the imports of the white metal during the year under review to the extent of 3.77 crores or 60.41 per cent. The reason of this increase is obvious. Silver being the metal most liked by the poor, and being somewhat cheaper, the imports from the United Kingdom, which is the chief source of supply, were greater by fully two crores and over.

It is interesting to point out the broad features of the imports and exports of private merchandise by provinces:—

Imports.

	1913-4	1914-5
	Crores of ruppees.	Crores of rupees.
Bengal	72.08	57.14
Bombay	62.53	46.10
Sind	16.27	11.59
Madras	16.35	12.52
Burma	16.00	10.54

The respective fall in imports in each province is shown from the following tables of percentages:—

Diminution.

Bengal	20.72 per cent.
Bombay	26.27 ,,
Sind	28.76 ,,
Madras	23.42 ,,
Burma	34.12 ,,

We now turn to exports according to provinces:—

Exports.

	1913-4	1914-5
	Crores of ruppees.	Crores of rupees.
Bengal	102.41	73.92
Bombay	66.09	46.82
Sind	25.87	18.96
Madras	25.70	21.46
Burma	23.81	16.19

The percentage of the shortage of the provincial trade in exports is as follows:

Diminution.

Bengal	27.81 per cent.
Bombay	29.15 ,,
Sind	26.71 ,,
Madras	16.49 ,,
Burma	32.00 ,,

It may be noticed that Burma trade, both in imports and exports, showed the largest diminution, viz., 34.12 per cent. in the former and 32.00 per cent. in the latter. Sind comes next. But as between Bengal and Bombay, the two most important maritime provinces of the country, Bengal has comparatively the least shrinkage, viz., 20.72 in imports and 27.81 in exports. Bombay has 26.27 per centage shortage in imports and 29.15 in exports. As to shipping, as many as 1789 vessels with a tonnage of 38.41 lakhs entered the different ports of the country in 1914-15, while those that cleared numbered 2223 with a tonnage of 46.98 lakhs. The arrival of vessels in 1914-15 was less by 48 than during the previous year while the number of vessels cleared was short by 80. The tonnage of arrivals diminished by 19.59 per cent. and that of departure by 22.89. Lastly, the total amount of import duty collected, excluding salt was 8.06 crores against 9.36 crores in the preceding year, which is a diminution of 1.30 crores or 13.88 per cent.

Notes of the Day.

The Loss of the Leon Gambetta.

The sinking of a French cruiser by an Austrian submarine marks the first casualty of the kind that has occurred to the French Navy and it is the first success that has been achieved by an Austrian submarine, though a French warship was sunk in the Adriatic by a mine in the early part of the war. The Leon Gambetta is a cruiser of the pre-Dreadnought type completed in 1905 and only of 11,959 tons displacement. Her nominal speed was 22 knots though it is doubtful whether she was capable of attaining so high a speed. The fact that she was steaming only at 7 knots an hour when she was torpedoed shows that she was taken completely by surprise and it is probable that the presence of an Austrian submarine in the Mediterranean was totally unsuspected. Austria has six submarines in commission and five building. The oldest completed in 1909, is of 232 tons displacement and has two torpedo tubes. The later type, while of about the same displacement, have three torpedo tubes. A gratifying feature of the affair is the gallant efforts of the Italian coastguardsmen and fishermen to save the lives of the crew, under very difficult conditions.

Indian Judges and High Court Sessions.

It was a curious though sad commentary on the vagaries of judicial administration in India when we in Bombay heard that, for the first time in the long history of the Calcutta High Court, an Indian judge was to preside over its ensuing Criminal Sessions. To a Bombay citizen, who has often seen Indian judges presiding over Criminal Sessions, this news must certainly have appeared not a little surprising. It is, indeed, difficult to understand how it came about that in a High Court which is regarded as the first in India, Indian judges,—and many of them have been lawyers of great learning and eminence,—should have found themselves deprived of the privilege of presiding over Criminal Sessions, a position which to a layman must appear to have belonged to them by right. The Calcutta High Court is, however, now to be congratulated on following the precedent of Madras and Bombay by departing from a practice which involved invidious distinctions. No worthier judge could have been selected for this position than Mr. Justice Chaudhari, who, as a member of the Bar, had an extensive acquaintance with both civil and criminal cases, and as is well-known, commands the respect of both the European and Indian communities in Calcutta, as a fair and impartial and, withal a sound judge.

Sequel to an Archaeological Find.

An interesting sequel to a lucky archeological find is reported from the little State of Dewas 2 in Central India. Recently in the course of some excavations, six Jain idols were unearthed in the Ringnod district of the State. These idols are now attracting a large number of Jain visitors from Bombay, Surat, Ahmedabad, etc. and they are reported to have been quite object of reverence to the Jain community. The idols seem to be of an ancient date and, so far as can be gleaned, from the inscriptions on them, they can be traced, it is stated, as far back as 635 years. The Jain community at Ringnod contemplates building temples over these idols and subscriptions are stated to be pouring forth from all quarters in aid of the movement. The Dewas State also has made several concessions to the Jain community in the form of gifts of land for the maintenance of these temples and further proposes to hold a *mela* every year at Ringnod on the day on which the idols were found. As the place is likely to thrive and rise in commercial importance owing to the influx of people every year, and is only six miles away from Dhodar Station on the R. M. R. line, the State is also granting trading facilities to settlers in the new setlement, such as freedom from the octroi and other local taxes. With commendable enterprise the State is inviting applications from intending settlers and we may expect to see before long a flourishing little town established round these Jain gods.

The All-German Vocabulary.

Some amusing instances are published in the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of the campaign which is being carried on by the Berlin police for the suppression of the use of English and French words. No longer, declares the "Frankfurter Zeitung," may the tonsorial artist adorn his shop-front with the magic word *Frisör*; henceforth by order of the Gross-Berliner Polizei he is to inscribe himself in good, honest German as *Haarkünstler*, or, if he prefers it *'Haarpfleger.'* In like manner no shop-front is to proclaim that inside *on parle francais* or that "English is spoken." Such information must be conveyed, if at all, in the euphonious language of the homeland. Thus, *Parfumerie* becomes *Dufterzeugnisse* (scent produce!), *Robes et Manteaux* is turned into *Kleider* and *Mäntel Custumes* into *Jackenkleider*, and so on. For restaurants, hotels, and cafés, the prefix "Grand" is forbidden, the rather suggestive substitute *gross* presumably being preferred in its stead.

Bombay Millowners and The Workers.

In the interesting speech which Mr. Narottam, the Chairman of the Millowners' Association, made in moving the adoption of the Annual Report of the Association, he very ably touched on many important and touching questions which affect the present and the future of the city's mill industry. But from the standpoint of the labourer there are two or three less important considerations which emerge from the reading of this speech. Our aim here is to urge these consideration upon the immediate attention of the millowners. And they refer to the moral and social well-being of the operatives on which, as Mr. Narottam rightly observed, the future prosperity of the mill industry greatly depends. Now the question may well be asked, what efforts the millowners as a body have hitherto made to promote the moral and social well-being of the worker, who contribute a very important share in producing the wealth they enjoy. It is seldom that a Chairman of the Millowners' Association makes in reply a bold and frank admission, such as the one Mr. Narottam made, regarding the faults of omission for which the millowners are chiefly responsible. It is a melancholy fact that, as Mr. Narottam says, the housing problem still seems to hang fire, and that beyond two mill companies no others in the city have availed themselves, so far, of the statutory provisions especially enacted in the Bombay Improvement Trust Act. In the matter of elementary education too, the operative and his children are admittedly still far behind. Mr. Narottam says the difficulties of imparting elementary instruction to the young are many. "Here it is," he adds. "that the self-interest and innate conservative instincts of the operative's parent are the greatest stumbling blocks."

Time for Action.

That may be so but in spite of his sympathetic analysis of the situation Mr. Narottam seems to have been betrayed into the self-complacency of the average millowner. If the self-interest of the operative's parent is the greatest stumbling block, is it not principally due to the fact that, as admitted by Mr. Narottam himself, "no effort of an organised and well-conceived character has yet been to ameliorate the economic condition of the operative"? In fact the labour problem in Bombay, in its economic and social aspects, is one of the most pressing and saddening problems of the city, and neither the indifference of the prosperous millowners, nor the occasional patronising allusion to 'the backwardness of the operatives" contain the remedy for it. To repeat the timely warning of Mr. Narottam "words are not enough. There has been in the past any amount of useless oratory on the subject. It is high time, in our own interests, that we betook ourselves to action of a healthy and salutary character. We are all sinners, but let us put out shoulders together and remove the reproach of which we have been and are exposed for so many years." These are wise words and we trust they will be taken to heart by the millowners.

Scout System in Bombay Schools.

In a Press Note issued in September last, on the subject of the methods of making education more practical Government foreshadowed the introduction of some important changes in the educational system. Among other things Government referred to the novel experiment of a scout system that was then inaugurated at the Belgaum High School with a view to developing the practical and observational faculties of the pupils. Another Press Note issued recently contains an interesting report by Mr. Miller the Head Master of this School, regarding the working of the scout system devised by him. The system was introduced in Belgaum in February, 1914, and though it is in no way connected with the Boy Scouts movement, its object is really the same, namely, to develop healthy, loyal, unselfish character. The system is intended to propagate by practical means, practical morality,— without affecting the educational side of the School and the *esprit-de corps* among the boys. The objection which on first consideration may be raised against the system may be that too much attention is being paid to the physical and too little to the intellectual training of the boys. But this is really not so; for it has been so arranged that no boy can present himself for scout examinations unless his work in school has been of a fairly high standard. School work has been placed first and the system itself second although the system is in itself an intellectual training. It is therefore eminently satisfactory to note that Government desire to encourage the scout system and have instructed the Director of Public Instruction to submit proposals for the extension of Mr. Miller's scheme to secondary schools.

Frightfulness.

(*Le dernier cri.*)

So the Frauleins and the Fraus,
They have taken solemn vows.
That our modes henreforth taboo for them shall be;
Yea, their loathing they'll express
By abjuring English dress
In the hymn-of-hate-ful City on the Spree.

Imagination rocks.
At the dire sartorial shocks
Arising from this feminine decree,
When they follow nothing but
The purely Teuton cut
That is native to the City on the Spree.

That blouse—ah! How it sags!
That skirt, how full it bags!
And tht wearer, what a sack of meal is she!
Where mid-way can be traced
Such apologetic waist
As does duty for a figure on the Spree.

But these Fräuleins and these Fraus
On hatred so they browse
That its Kultur is an all-sufficient plea.
For reducing women's dress.
To that code of frightfulness
That's the rage among the ladies on the Spree.—"Truth."

Official and Personal.

H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces arrived at Nainital on Wednesday.

H. E. the Governor has accepted the resignation of the Hon. Messrs. T. J. Strangman, Bar.-at-Law, Advocate-General and J. E. C. Jukes, I.C.S., of their office as Additional Members of the Bombay Legislative Council.

H. E. the Governor is pleased to nominate Lieutenant-Colonel James Jackson, M.B., I.M.S., being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council vice the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, C.S.I., I.C.S., whose resignation has been accepted.

Mr. R. B. Milne, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Under Secretary to the Bombay Government, Political, Judicial and Special Departments, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. F. Kindersley, I.C.S., pending further orders.

The Hon. Mr. T. W. Birkett has been appointed by the Bombay Government to be a member of the Auditors Council vice the Hon. Mr. Marshall Reid, C.I.E., resigned.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH ADVANCE IN GALLIPOLI.

CONTINUED PROGRESS IN FLANDERS.

ANOTHER INDIAN V. C.

LOSS OF A FRENCH CRUISER.

The War Office has announced that the British troops have now established themselves in Gallipoli. They have steadily beaten off all attacks at Saribair and are steadily advancing.

The landing of the Allies at the Dardanelles is said to have stirred public feeling in Greece to its very depths.

Sir John French in a bulletin says that the Allies have definitely stopped the German attack in Flanders which has not been resumed.

The latest French communiqué says that Wednesday, was comparatively quiet. There was no change in Belgium. "We hold the ground recovered during the past three days."

The French cruser Leon Gambetta 11,959 tons, was torpedoed in the Adriatic by an Austrian submarine on the 26th April and sank.

Severe fighting has occurred on the Upper Niemen and west of the Mlawa railway in North Poland. Desperate fighting continues in the direction of Stryj in Galicia.

The Japanese Minister at Peking, has informed China that after acceptance of the demands of Japan the latter will consider the retrocession of Kiaochao, but Tsingtao will be a treaty port with Japan controlling the railways, customs and post office.

Five Victoria Crosses have been awarded in connection with the battle of Neuve Chapelle. Rifleman Gobarsing Negi, of the 39th Garhwals, who was killed in action, is one of the recipients Six Distinguished Service Orders and nine Military Crosses have also been awarded.

COMMANDER OF TROOPS IN EAST AFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 29.

Brigadier-General M. J. Tighe, Indian Army, has been appointed to the command of the troops in East Africa.

SIR EDWARD HUTTON'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, April 29.

Sir Edward Hutton has resigned the command of the twenty-first division of the new army owing to ill-health.

BRITISH ADVANCE IN GALLIPOLI.

FRENCH CRUISER SUNK IN THE ADRIATIC.

STEADY ADVANCE IN GALLIPOLI.

ALL ATTACKS BEATEN OFF.

SEVERAL OBSTACLES OVERCOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.

The War Office announces that in the face of continual opposition the troops have now established themselves across the end of the Gallipoli Peninsula from a point northeast of Eski Hissarlik to the mouth of the stream on the opposite side.

They have also steadily beaten off all attacks at Saribair and are steadily advancing.

The Turks made considerable preparations to hamper the landings. Wire entanglements were placed under the sea as well as on land and deep pits with spikes at the bottom were among the obstacles overcome by troops.

TURKISH VERSION OF LANDING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 29.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The Turkish version of the landing of the Allies mentions four disembarking points on the Gallipoli Peninsula in addition to Kam Kale on the Asiatic side.

ALLIES OCCUPY ENAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 29.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" Athens correspondents states that Enas was occupied by the Allies last week.

GREECE STIRRED TO THE DEPTHS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ATHENS, April 28.

The landing of the Allies at the Dardanelles has stirred public feeling to its utmost depths and great disappointment is felt that Greece is not participating.

SEVERE FIGHTING ON UPPER NIEMEN.

BATTLE NEAR STRYJ CONTINUES.

PETROGRAD, April 29.

An official communiqué says severe fighting has occurred on the Upper Niemen and West of the Mlawa railway in consequence of determined attempts by the enemy to advance.

Renewed vigorous attacks by the enemy in the region of the Uszok Pass have been repulsed. Desperate fighting continues in the direction of Stryj.

THE TSAR.

PETROGRAD, April 28.

The Tsar has arrived at Odessa.

CHINO-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS.

FUTURE OF TSINGTAO.

PEKING, April 28.

The Japanese Minister has informed China that after acceptance of the demands of Japan the latter will consider the retrocession of Kiaochao, but Tsintao will be a Treaty Port with a large Japanese settlement and with Japan controlling the railways, customs and post-office.

CAPT. PAPPENHEIM AND HIS PARTY.

REPORTED KILLED IN MONGOLIA.

LONDON, April 28.

A Peking message to "The Times" says there is reason to believe that Captain Pappenheim and his filibustering party have been killed in Mongolia.

Captain Pappenheim, a German military attache, accompanied by eight Germans who escaped from Tsingtau procured Chinese passports for a hunting expedition in the interior. He was located between Busaida and Teitshar, with twenty camels and a large supply of explosives. His apparent object was the blowing up of the Russian railway tunnels. The party when last heard of was heading towards Manchuria. The Russians endeavoured to capture them. Captain Pappenheim is said to have offered a Chinese official 50,000 roubles for assistance.

FRENCH CRUISER SUNK.

TORPEDOED BY AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE.

SANK IN TEN MINUTES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROME, April 29.

Austrian Submarine 5 sank the Leon Gambetta during the night off Maria di Leuca, southeastward of the Gulf of Taranto. The rescued hitherto number 138 out of seven hundred.

The cruiser was struck on the port side by two torpedoes and sank in ten minutes. Most of the survivors are injured.

All the officers died at their posts. Fifty-eight bodies have been recovered and buried with military honours at Castrignano.

LATER.

It is semi-officially reported that the cruiser "Leon Gambetta" was torpedoed in the Adriatic on the 26th April and sank. A great part of the crew were saved.

The cruiser Leon Gambetta had a displacement of 11,959 tons and was completed in 1905. She had a speed of 22 knots and carried four 7.6 inch guns: sixteen 6.5 inch twenty-eight smaller light and machine guns. Compliment 732.

ADMIRAL DROWNED.

CREW'S STRUGGLE FOR ESCAPE IN PITCH DARKNESS.

ROME, April 29.

The Gambetta was proceeding to Malta at a speed of seven knots when she was torpedoed at one in the morning, twenty miles from the Italian coast. The dynamos were wrecked, the lights extinguished and the wireless paralysed.

The cruiser headed for the shore in the hope of beaching.

Two boats which were lowered capsized and the occupants were drowned.

Italian torpedo boats attached to the signal station at Maria di Leuga rushed to the rescue and saw bluejackets swimming and clinging to the wreckage, overturned boats and rafts constructed of oars and planks.

Italian coastguards semaphored for help and all the fishing craft in the vicinity put to sea in pitch darkness and rendered most valuable aid.

Rear-Admiral Senes was drowned.

FIVE NEW V. C.'S

HEROES OF NEUVE-CHAPELLE.

AWARD TO AN INDIAN RIFLEMAN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 28.

The following Victoria Crosses have been awarded in connection with the battle of Neuve Chapelle.

SERGT.-MAJOR DANIELS and CORPORAL NOBLE of the Rifle Brigade, who voluntarily rushed forward and succeeded in cutting wire in the face of the severest machine-gun fire. Both were immediately wounded and Noble subsequently died.

PRIVATE BUCKINGHAM, Second Liecesters, for rescuing the wounded under heavy fire.

PRIVATE RIVERS of the First Sherwoods, who, on his own initiative crept against, masses of the enemy on the flank of his battalion and hurled bombs, causing the enemy to retire and so relieving the situation. The same day he repeated the feat, but was killed.

RIFLEMAN GOBARSING NEGI of the 39th Garhwals, who during an attack was one of a bayonet party with bombs who entered the main trench. He was the first man to go round each traverse, driving the enemy back until they surrendered. He was killed during the engagement.

Six Distinguished Service Orders are awarded including Major Carter-Campbell of the Cameronians, L. Oldfield of the Royal Artillery and J. F. Winnington of the Worcestershires for conspicuous gallantry and ability.

Nine Military Crosses are also awarded.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

MR. BALFOUR'S VISIT TO THE FRONT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 29.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated 27th April:—

In the Carpathians the Russians continue to repel Austrian attacks and towards Stry a desperate battle is being waged.

Mr. Arthur Balfour speaking on his return from the front said:—"Not only has the inclination of the military forces gone our way on hte whole, but it is perfectly clear that both materially and morally the enemy's relative position is far less strong than at the beginning of the operations.

That is a great thing, he said, but not everything and undoubtedly until the final consummation is reached the Allies efforts must not only not relax but if possible increase whether those efforts be efforts of the mechanic at home or of the soldier abroad.

Mr. Balfour added that in going to the front you get an impression of the marvellous courage, endurance, cheerfulness and serene heroism being shown by our men.

FURTHER PROGRESS IN FLANDERS.

MUCH WAR MATERIAL CAPTURED.

ENEMY'S LOSSES EXTREMELY HEAVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, April 28.

The communiqué says:—Northward of Ypres progress continues, especially on our left. Besides the captures mentioned in the Belgian commmuniqué we have taken two bomb-throwers and much war material.

The enemy's losses have been extremely high six hundred dead being counted at a single point.

We continued to progress on the heights of the Meuse, inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy and destroyed a German battery.

RECAPTURE OF LIZERNE CONFIRMED.

SEVERAL ADDITIONAL TRENCHES TAKEN.

LONDON, April 28.

A Belgian communiqué confirming the recapture of Lizerne adds, that several German trenches beyond were taken and six hundred German dead were counted.

The booty comprises six quick-firers and two hundred German prisoners. The attack continues.

GERMAN ATTACK DEFINITELY STOPPED.

ASPHYXIATING GASES AGAIN USED.

LONDON, April 28.

Field-Marshal Sir John French in a bulletin says, fighting Northward and Northeastward of Ypres continued all yesterday.

The British in conjunction with the French definitely stopped the German attack which has not been resumed.

There have been no Germans Westward of the Canal since yesterday morning, except a small bridge-head at Steenstraat.

The readjustment of the situation necessitated British and French counter-attacks and in resisting these the Germans again used asphyxiating gases and shells, contravening the Hague Convention.

GERMAN BARBARISM.

CANADIANS DIE OF BRONCHITIS.

LONDON, April 29.

The Press Bureau states that Mr. John Haldane, F.R.S., has examined the Canadians who were overcome by gas and finds that numbers died of bronchitis due to irritation from chlorine or bromine.

Twenty-four were found dead in a small stretch of road.

Numbers of German shells were found to contain irritant non-explosive substances, but not so brutally barbarous as above.

NEW ZEALAND GREETS CANADA.

OTTAWA, April 28.

The Premier of New Zealand has wired to Sir Robert Borden:—

"New Zealanders at the front are eager for the opportunity of fighting shoulder to shoulder with their Canadian brothers."

Sir Robert Borden has replied reciprocating the hope.

FIGHTING IN CHAMPAGNE.

ENEMY BOMBARDS POSITIONS

PARIS, April 29.

The evening communiqué says the day was comparatively quiet. There is no change in Belgium. We hold the ground recovered during the past three days.

The Germans in Champagne captured three hundred metres of trenches in the region of Beau Séjour, but we retook half of them.

The enemy is bombarding Les Eparges and Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, but has not attacked.

UTILISING THE LULL IN THE EAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 29.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

No reports are published of the removal of the German troops from the Eastern to the Western front but the attack near Ypres is attributed to the German desire to utilise the enforced lull on the Eastern front which the "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent expects, will last another fortnight.

REDUCED

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

OF THE

"Bombay Chronicle"

LOCAL.

	Rs.
Yearly	15
Half-yearly	8
Quarterly	4

MOFUSSIL.

	Rs.
Yearly	20
Half-yearly	11
Quarterly	6

These rates are payable in advance.

The new rates of subscription will apply on and after May 1st. Present subscribers will have the periods of their subscriptions extended pro rata dating from May 1st.

JAPANESE CLAIMS ON CHINA.

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

TWO OBSTACLES IN THE WAY.

It is clear from the vernacular Press of Japan that ever since the siege of Tsingtau gave Japan the opportunity of occupying new territory in China the Japanese advocates of the strong hand in that country have been more aggressive than ever in insisting on a utilisation of the circumstances to establish permanently Japan's interests in the Republic, writes the Tokyo correspondent of the "Morning Post." The Government must be given the credit of for a time having firmly resisted their beseechings. Then came the political crisis, the vote of want of confidence in the Cabinet, and the dissolution of the Diet for a new election. As the Chinese policy was admitted a weak spot in the Cabinet's career, the Administration felt something had to be done in that direction to win confidence for the coming election. The opportune moment arrived when China sent Tokyo a protest against further military occupation of territary outside the zone of Kiao-Chau. Japan answered by refusing the protest and sending a list of new demands to the Peking Foreign Office.

SECRET NEGOTIATIONS.

Just what is the exact nature of Japan's new demands on China is yet a secret in this country. Though some claim to be aware of the details, publication of them is prohibited in the Japanese Press. Newspapers venturing to dilate upon them have been confiscated by the police. This bashfulness in regard to the nature of the Note presented to China has but tended to create apprehension in Japan, for which the Government is severely criticised. But secrecy is an essential feature of Japanese negotiations; and though it may suggest a state of affairs unable to bear the light of public scrutiny, it yet enables the Government to save face in case of failure in negotiations; and in the Orient to "save face" is to obtain full absolution.

Those in Peking who claim to have obtained the particulars of Japan's demands on China express grave apprehension as to their nature, while the leading British daily in that country, the "North China Daily News," declares that the new demands are well calculated to "give Japan the whip hand in China." The friends of Japan believe, however, that Japan is quite above thus taking advantage of her Ally in a time of emergency like the present, and that Japan would not ask of China any concession that Britain would not be likely to assent to in time of peace. In the opinion of others the price Great Britain has to pay for Japan's assistance in this crisis is more than the occupation of German territory in China. It is suggested that as Japan used her victories over Russia to establish more firmly her interests in China, so will she also be likely to use her vanquishment of Germany in China. It is therefore assumed that Japan is now simply taking steps to have China formally acquiesce in her fully succeeding to all German rights in Kiao-Chau, if not a few more, especially in regard to mining and railway concessions. At least such is the inference from expressions of opinion in the vernacular Press of Japan.

TWO OBSTACLES.

According to the advocates of the strong hand in China there are two obstacles to Japan's progress in the big Republic, which every effort must be made to offset. The first of these is the opposition of British commercial interests in China, where competition with Japanese merchants and manufactures is very keen. The second obstacle is the American resolution to maintain the open door in China and to insist on China's independence. Japan is gradually establishing a sort of Monroe Doctrine for the Orient; and were it not for the Alliance with Britain she would now be as openly opposed to foreign interference in Chinese affairs as America would to Japanese interference in Mexican matters. By virtue of the Alliance and her assistance rendered Great Britain in the present war Japan will be able to ignore for the most part the opposition of the British merchants in China; while the American difficulty is to be obviated by the conclusion of an alliance with Russia, the interests of Russia and Japan in China being similar and equal.

The Japanese Press is full of the subject of the proposed Russo-Japanese Alliance. Japanese diplomats at Petrograd have written home favourably of such a possibility, and leading men of Japan are open in its advocacy. One of the most able and conspicuous of Japanese statesmen, the celebrated orator, Saburo Shimada, has boldly stated that the war with Russia was due to a misunderstanding and really a blunder, wasting the blood of nearly two million men on the plains of Manchuria, and that an alliance with Russia should be concluded.

A significant aspect of the alliance proposed with Russia is that it is not to be merely for mutual protection, but aimed particularly at a third party. Such is the assertion of the vernacular Press. Who the third party is need not now be guessed, though such a diversion would be easy. It is a question, however, whether an alliance with Russia would be calculated to improve Japan's prospects either in China or America. Much greater is the probability that it would create such misgiving in all English-speaking countries as would tend permanently to sunder East and West. After the present war but two alliances will be possible, those opposed to militarism and those adopting it.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

RETURNED EMIGRANTS' ACTIVITIES.

DACOITIES AND PREPARATION OF BOMBS.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, April 28.*

In the Lahore conspiracy case Mr. Bevan Petman, Government Advocate, was not able to finish his opening remarks on the 27th April.

Having given a short historic retrospect of the case till the arrival of the conspirators in the Punjab he proceeded to recount their activities in this Province arms and ammunitions having been obtained by them in America or Canada or *en route* and smuggled into India. These of the conspirators who were not interned forthwith or were released, or even some of those who were interned, continued the conspiracy and were joined by others who were not returned emigrants. Preparations were made on the 27th November, 1914, to force and plunder the Government Treasury at Moga and a party of conspirators set out from Ferozepore for the purpose, but were met by Basharat Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police, and others and stopped. This resulted, as is well known, in the conspirators murdering the SubInspector and Jawala Sing Zaildar and the subsequent death of Dhian Singh and Coandu Singh, two of the conspirators whilst resisting arrest, and the conviction and hanging of seven others, namely Jiwan Singh, Kanshi Ram, Jagal Singh, Rahmat Ali, Lal Singh, Bakshish Singh and Dhian Singh, son of Karam Singh. All these nine were returned emigrants.

SERIES OF DACOITIES.

The following dacoities were committed by various gangs of the conspirators:—

On 23rd January, 1915, at Sahneval, Ludhiana District, where Khushi Ram was murdered and two women wounded and Rs. 300 in cash and jewellery to the value of Rs. 600 was carried off.

On the 26th January 1915 at Munsuran, Ludhiana District, where five persons were hurt by an explosion of bombs and lathi blows and Rs. 4,211 in cash and jewellery to the value of Rs. 18,571 were carried off.

On the 29th January, 1915, at Jhaner, Maler Koler Kotla State, where property to the value of Rs. 1,000 was carried off.

On the 2nd February, 1915, at Chabba, Amritsar, where Bela Ram was murdered, ten persons were injured, including six hurt grivously. Bombs, revolvers and lathis were used. The complaints allege the loss of Rs. 10,000 cash and jewellery to the value of Rs. 6,000 but apparently only jewellery was looted.

On the 3rd February, 1915, at Rabhon, Ludhiana District, where property to the value of Rs. 4,118 was carried off.

In addition to the above Head Constable Massum Ali Shah was murdered and Sub-Inspector Muhammad Musa wounded on the 20th February 1915 by Arjan Singh alias Sajjan Singh, one of the conspirators, returned from America in Anarkali Bazar, Lahore. Arjan Singh has since been convicted and hanged.

The object of the dacoities was to collect money for the purposes of the conspiracy. The property robbed was mostly dealt with as joint property, a small portion of cash being generally divided and jewellery, both gold and silver, melted into bars and then handed over to some of the conspirators for sale through a convenient source. In one instance it was sent to Benares for sale. Excepting Dalip Singh the remaining 80 accused were fully aware of the ultimate purpose of the dacoities.

All the accused, Mr. Bevan Petman pointed out, were members of the conspiracy and either committed the criminal acts complained of or abetted their commission by others. He, however, proceeded to assign individual responsibility as well to most of the accused for their offences enumerating dacoities in which each had taken part and detailing his personal activities.

BHAI PARMANAND'S ACTIVITY.

It was specially stated that Bhai Parmanand was a leading seditionist and conspirator of long standing, who was put on security under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, by the District Magistrate, Lahore, in 1909 for schemes and plans in writing for a rebellion in India. A manual on bombs was also found in his box. He was the leader of the conspiracy in Amritsar, in pursuance of which he wrote and published in Lahore on or about the 28th November, 1914, a book in Urdu entitled "Tarikhi-nhid" (History of India) which is a highly seditious book containing the same old matter cooked up again which was previously served up by Ajit Singh and his colleagues. "British Era and Indian Mutiny," a cunning and veiled but nevertheless serious incitement to sedition and rebellion. Parmanand kept the returned emigrants on arrival in touch with one another and gave them instructions and was in charge of the literary section of the conspiracy.

He abetted Jaggat Ram in the attempt to obtain arms at Peshawar in November 1914. Jaggat Ram, who had gone to Peshawar, to purchase arms with money from the funds of the conspirators, was arrested whilst so so engaged. He made a large number of speeches in and outside British India inciting to sedition and rebellion.

SEDUCING THE SEPOYS.

Vishno Ganesh Pingley commonly called Pingley was one of the leaders. He collected funds, had copies of the "Ghadr" Sandesa" printed and circulated the same. He frequently visited the Indian Sepoys to induce them to join. He was eventually arrested in the lines of a regiment on the 23rd March, 1915, in possession of 18 bombs. Kartar Singh, a prominent leader, tried to induce the Sepoys to join. He, Jaggat Singh and Harnam Singh Tunda endeavoured to get some sowars also to join, extracts from the "Ghadr" being read to them.

Nadhan Singh, Dewa Singh, Kehr Singh, Suchu Singh and Dalip Singh purchased or collected chemicals for bombs which Dr. Mathra Singh and Parmanand of Jhansi prepared in a deserted house near Jhabewal, Ludhiana District, from the end of December 1914 to 8th January 1915. These chemicals were taken to Lohalbhadi in the Nabha State and then to Kaila. Nand Singh purchased sulphuric acid and sulphur and small phials to complete the necessary chemicals and Ganda Singh brought eight aluminium and brass pots for bombs. Six bombs were manufactured and completed and eventually buried. Others of the conspirators purchased materials for bombs which were made into bombs by Dr. Mathra Singh and Hirda Ram in Mahant Gulab Singh's dharamsala at Amritsar about the middle of January, 1915. Two of these bombs were used in the Mansuram dacoity about the end of January, 1915. Nirda Ram manufactured six bombs at Amritsar which were given to Ram Rakha and used in the Chabba dacoity.

Mr. Bevan Petman mentioned further details of the manufacture and use of bombs at different places.

Dewa Singh was very active in assisting in the manufacture of bombs and purchased chemicals and got iron lamps converted into cases for bombs, moreover being a vendor of sweets he played the dangerous part of introducing the returned emigrants to students in schools in furtherance of the conspiracy. Dr. Hardit Singh received a bottle of nitric acid from Mula Singh, the approver. A paper containing the name and address of Ram, an accused, was found in his premises on 4th March, 1915. He also medically treated Bir Singh and Prem Singh for injuries received in the Chhaba dacoity. He harboured conspirators.

Indar Singh Granthi was specially deputed from America to deliver seditious speeches in India and on his person when interned and searched in Multan jail, was found in cypher extremely seditious matter.

Anop Singh, Sajjan Singh and Puran Singh, students in Khalsa High School, Ludhiana, joined the conspiracy and harboured conspirators. Puran Singh was moreover concerned with a bomb also.

Indar Singh of Bossen collected men for the proposed rising in February, 1915.

Rao was a leading conspirator and supplied arms and ammunition and bombs and materials for bombs and was a connecting link between the Punjab and Bengal conspirators.

Rash Behari Bose, who is an absconder in the Delhi Conspiracy case, was an extremely prominent leader known to the Punjab conspirators only as Satindar Chandar or "Fat Babu." They were unaware of his identity. He is still at large but his identity was fixed by his photographs and some writing found in one of the houses searched in Lahore.

Mr. Bevan Petman went on to explain similarly the share of other accused in the conspiracy which it is hardly necessary to reproduce in detail. The above will suffice to indicate the line of action adopted.

Mr. Bevan Petman concluded his opening statement indicating the evidence against each accused and the names of the approvers and witnesses who would identify him and give evidence. He did not propose to take the defence by surprise and therefore had taken pains to explain beforehand at some length what the case against each accused was. He would now tender formal evidence to prove certain absconders.

At this point Mr. Raghunath Sahai contended for the defence that they were entitled ordinarily to have two cross-examinations and he asked the Court to make it clear whether they would be allowed to recall and examine witnesses.

Rai Bahadur Sheo Narain explained that it was for the very reason of obviating this that the Government Advocate had outlined the case for the prosecution at the very start.

The President stated that one of the rules gave them power to recall witnesses and if they considered it necessary in the interests of justice they would do so, but not otherwise.

DEFENCE OBJECTIONS.

Mr. Raghunath Sahai also said that rules (4) and (6) made under the Act by the Local Government were *ultra vires* as these rules purported to alter the law as laid down in the Criminal Procedure Code, an enactment of the Imperial Legislative Council applicable to the Punjab, which could not be altered or abrogated by the Local Legislature without the assent of the Governor-General in Council.

This point gave rise to some discussion in which the Government Advocate and the Commissioners joined. The latter finally announced that they overruled all the objections and would pass a detailed order to the same effect later.

An objection to section 6 of Act IV of 1915 as being *ultra vires* was similarly overruled.

Nine formal witnesses, all members of the police force, deposed to nineteen of the accused having absconded without there being much hope of their early arrest. The Government Advocate thereupon asked for an order under section 512, Criminal Procedure Code, which was passed.

The next witness was Mr. Hare Scott, Superintendent of Police, Lahore, who stated that he had been directed by the Local Government to file the complaint. He had every reason to believe that the matter in the complaint was true and based on the information which he had received. He then gave detailed evidence about the four identifications of the accused, which had taken place on the 1st April, 9th April, 18th April and 24th April, 1915, the first in the Borstal jail and the rest in the Central jail. He attended all these identifications and described the great care with which these were carried out. He tendered his own notes and tables setting forth lists of witnesses and approvers who had been to identify and the results of their identifications. The arrangements in every instance were in the hands of the jail authorities and special care was taken to provide every possible safeguard.

His evidence had not finished when the Court rose for lunch.

LAHORE, April 29.

In the Lahore conspiracy case on Wednesday afternoon Mr. Hare Scott, Superintendent of Police, Lahore, continued his evidence.

He described the details of the circumstances under which the fourth identification had taken place on the 24th April, 1915. He had taken every precaution in his power to have these identifications fair and square and he was fully satisfied that they were so.

The Government Advocate said that to meet the wishes of the defence he would with the Commissioners' permission recall Mr. Scott at a later stage when the defence could cross-examine him at length. This permission was granted.

Mr. Donald, Superintendent of Police, Ludhiana, also gave evidence about the identifications.

APPROVER IN COURT.

At this stage there was considerable excitement in the Court in anticipation of the arrival of the first important witness, Amar Singh, one of the approvers. His statement before the Magistrate covering 42 printed pages of foolscap size, had been previously handed over to counsel for the defence and such of the accused as could read English. Papers and pencils were also supplied to such of the accused as asked for them for keeping notes.

Mr. Bishan Nath objected on behalf of the defence that Amar Singh's evidence could not be recorded before the Commissioners and was altogether inadmissible in this Court as he had been tendered a pardon by the District Magistrate, Lahore, but section 337, Criminal Procedure Code, gave the Magistrate power to tender pardon only to an accused in a case which was triable exclusively by the Court of Sessions while the present case was no longer exclusively triable by such a Court.

The objection was overruled.

Amar Singh was then brought into Court and all the 62 accused filed past him one by one. Of these he identified 34 by name and five whose names he did not know but who had been his associates at one place or other. Altogether he thus identified 39 accused.

The Court rose for the day.

(*Delayed in transmission)

LAHORE BOMB MURDER MYSTERY.

LEAVE TO APPEAL REFUSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has dismissed the petition for special leave to appeal presented by five Indians sentenced in connection with the bomb murder mystery at Lahore.

CRUELTY TO A DOG BY INATTENTION

CARETAKER FINED.

A charge of cruelty to a dog, in which the prosecutors were the R.S.P.C.A., and the defence was conducted by Our Dumb Friends' League, was heard at Bedford on March 27, when Miss Maria Maydwell, caretaker of the Bedford Shelter for Dogs and Cats, was fined £1 and £2 costs. The charge was one of "omitting to provide the dog with necessary care and attention," which is now an offence as much as active ill-treatment. The case lasted the whole of the day.

A French poodle belonging to Mr. W. W. Marks, Clerk to the Bedfordshire County Council, was taken to the shelter, which is supported by Our Dumb Friends' League, and left for two months on the understanding that it was to be kept in the house. The dog, said counsel, was then very fit and well. When it was returned it was scarcely recognisable. Its hair was off in great patches, and experts said that it must have been suffering for some weeks from an acute form of mange. It had to be destroyed. The regulations of the Shelter stated that if a dog was ill it was to be sent to a vet, at the owner's expense, but the defendant, it was stated, had not done so.

Mr. Marks said that on the dog's return the condition of its skin was such that one could hardly tell whether it was skin or not. It looked like some incrustation.

Mr. Bodkin (for the defendant): What?

Mr. Marks: Incrustation. You've heard the word, haven't you?

Mr. Bodkin: You need not be offensive to me, if you are the Clerk to the County Council.

The defendant, in her evidence, said she thought the dog had eczema, and treated it as she considered best.

The Bench were absent for three-quarters of an hour before inflicting the fine.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Major W. H. Paterson, East Surreys.

Captain D. H. Field, Second London Regiment.

Captain R. West, Eighth London Regiment.

Lieut. K. F. Arnold, Suffolks.

Lieut. P. W. Bradley, West Kents.

Lieut. G. L. Watson, East Surreys.

Second-Lieut. W. A. Davis, East Surreys.

Second-Lieut. J. R. Eddison, Sherwoods.

Second-Lieut. W. B. Knight, North Staffordshires.

Second-Lieut. T. Norton, East Surreys.

Second-Lieut. J. B. Webb, North Staffordshires.

Second-Lieut. G. Daubeney, West Kents.

Second-Lieut. H. Fardell, East Surreys.

Second-Lieut. D. H. Field, Second London Regiment.

Second-Lieut. J. R. Wallace, Interpreter.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. W. Hirst, Lincolns.

Second-Lieut. R. MacCabe, Eighth London Regiment.

CONFESSIONS OF A PIRATE.

THE MASCOT OF U 16.

The New York "Sun" and the "World," among other papers, publish a picturesque interview with Lieutenant-Commander Claus Hansen, commander of the German submarine U 16, describing his life at sea and the torpedoing of the Dulwich and the Ville de Lille. The interview was secured by Herr von Wiegand, formerly German correspondent of the United Press.

After some talk about the chief danger to American ships coming from the British habit of sailing under false colours, Commander Hansen explained that each submarine has a definite area to cover. On his last cruise he was assigned to the Channel.

He described the sinking of the Dulwich off Havre, and the Ville de Lille shortly after it left Cherbourg. In the case of the French steamer, he said:—

We saw two women and two children on deck. Of course, we could not torpedo the ship with women and children aboard, so we gave chase. The Ville de Lille finally stopped, and 24 men, women, and children clambered with alacrity into the boats. We sent four men aboard, who placed bombs in the bottom, and sank the steamer. They found a little terrier, who had been abandoned and fought the men with his teeth, but was captured and brought along. Ever since it has been the mascot of the U 16. We gave the women and children some blankets and food for themselves and the crew. Then we towed the two boats to opposite Barfleur, close to the land, from where there was no difficulty in rowing in.

Two days later the U 16 torpedoed the French steamer Dinorah, loaded with horses and artillery, off Dieppe.

LIFE IN A SUBMARINE.

Speaking of life in submarines, Commander Hansen said:—

It is fearfully trying on the nerves. Every man does not stand it. . . When running under sea there is a death-like silence in the boats, as the electric machinery is noiseless. It is not unusual to hear the propeller of a ship passing over or near us. We steer entirely by chart and compass. As the air heats it gets poor and mixed with the odour of oil from the machinery. The atmosphere becomes fearful. An overpowering sleepiness often attacks new men and one requires the utmost will power to remain awake. I have had men who did not eat during the first three days out because they did not want to lose that amount of time from sleep. Day after day spent in such cramped quarters, where there is hardly room to stretch your legs, and constantly on the alert, is a tremendous strain on the nerves.

I have sat or stood eight hours on end with my eyes glued on the periscope and peered into the brilliant glass until eyes and head ached. When the crew is worn out, we seek a good sleep and rest under the water. The boat often is rocking gently with a movement somewhat like a cradle. Before ascending, I always order silence for several minutes in order to determine by hearing, through the shell-like sides of the submarines, whether there are any propellers in the vicinity.

Commander Hansen prophesied a more effective blockade when the crews of the vessels had "found" themselves. He refused to say how long the newest German submarine could remain below, and the censor did not allow him to talk about the length of his voyages.

When asked about the supposed secret rendezvous near England, he laughed and said. "Let the English think so. The more torpedo-boats they keep hunting for the secret rendezvous the fewer we have to dodge."

GENERAL JOFFRE AND GERMAN.

FRENCH GENERALISSIMO'S SCHOOL DAY

Reference is made in the "Life of General Joffre," by Alexander Kahn, B.A., just published by Heinemann, to the school days of the French Generalissimo.

"No record of a striking exploit on his part whilst at school can be found; no saying of his that would be out of the ordinary is known; Joffre was but one of the grey mass of pupils. Diligent? Very. Brilliant? Not he." But one characteristic of the then schoolboy is noted—General Joffre could not master German, and was in consequence the fourteenth on the list of successful candidates to be admitted to the Polytechnic. General Joffre knows German now!

A BIT OF LUCK.

One day, after Joffre had been some time in the Army, Marshal MacMahon happened to visit some fortifications being constructed under Joffre's supervison. He was so surprised at the perfect manner of the work that turning to the youthful officer, he said: "I congratulate you, Captain." This was in 1876. Joffre became a Captain at twenty-four years of age. This sudden promotion was the only piece of luck, mere luck, that has ever occurred to General Joffre. It was not until 1884, however, that he was officially recogalsed as the master of the art of building fortifications. His work was noticed, and when Admiral Courbet telegraphed from Kelong, on Formosa, for an officer who understood thoroughly the way to dig trenches, Joffre was chosen for the task. His experience in trenches sinces that time must have been considerable.

FIRE IN LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 29.

It is estimated that the damage to the Punjab Oil and Flour Mills, Lahore, where a disastrous fire br ke out on the night between Tuesday and Wednesday destroying the press house and machinery was about half a lakh. The loss is reported to have been covered by insurance.

SAMSON BRIBE CASE.

MR SAMSON'S REMEDY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—From the letter of the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr published in your recent issue, I find that Mr. Samson appears to be of the opinion that the judgment of the Chief Presidency Magistrate was contrary to the facts of the case as proved in evidence and that as he was not the accused party, he had no right of appeal to a higher court. He further promises to send a full statement of the grounds on which he considers the Magistrate has erred.

If Mr. Samson has been the undue victim of the gross miscarriage of justice as alleged, then he has most grievously and unjustifiably suffered in public estimation by a false and malicious defence, and he should therefor see to his promised" full statement of the grounds on which he considers the Magistrat hae erred" being widely and prominently published in the papers so as to clear his character before the world, and further he should forthwith avail himself of the remedy open to him under the law to move the Government to appeal against the acquittal, an obvious remedy which his able Counsel appears to have omitted to point out to Mr. Samson as the constitutional means to avail himself of.

In his letter published in your issue of the 24th, Mr. Orr along with other things stated as follows:—

"This Resolution is in accordance with the rule in Government service (and it is submitted in accordance with ordinary fairness) that a man can never be dismissed until he has had the opportunity (which Mr. Samson has not yet had) of putting in a written defence and showing any reason he may have to urge against his dismissal.

Will anybody be good enough to enlighten the public as to the exact nature of the Government Rule referred to by Mr. Orr? As far as my knowledge goes the Government Rule seems to be that a Government servant should not be dismissed without giving him an opportunity of clearing himself. But this refers to a departmental inquiry while the case in question was referred to a tribunal. Here a public servant was asked to clear himself of allegations of bribery and after record inquiry, the official holding inquiry held that the man was guilty of taking bribes. In face of such a decision, it seems really extraordinary that some of the Trustees should take a course entirely opposed to public policy.

It is absolutely necessary for the public to know what the four representatives of the people,—I mean of the Corporation on the Board,—are doing, and what course and method they are pursuing in connection with this most important matter of great public magnitude.—Yours, etc.

K. V. THANEVALA.

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE SHAKEN.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The one most serious question of public importance, arising out of this really sensational affair is, as to what check, if any, the public at large has over the actions or policy of the Trust, as affecting the public well-being in general, and control over its varied and gigantic schemes and plans, which to a very great extent, have already proved ruinous, in various ways to the City and population. Besides deputing the four so-called representatives, to the Star Chamber, as you have so very aptly designated it, what are the exact relations of the Municipal Corporation of the City with the Trust? The Corporation, according to certain legislation is bound ever to contribute yearly a very large amount to the Trust, which was created with the pure and fundamental object of improving, such of the insanitary parts of the City, as the Corporation was not in a position to carry out within a reasonable period.

Soon after the constitution of the Trust, the object for which it was created, was totally ignored, and it launched into several schemes, which have mostly proved ruinous. The matter has been discussed in your columns repeatedly, and so I do not wish to say any more on the subject. My object, in touching this subject, is to ask some of the prominent members of the Corporation, to bring in and open a discussion, in the Corporation, as to the general policy of the Trust, because the time has arrived, when some such well-thought out action is absolutely necessary. As a principal contributory towards the funds of the Trust, the Corporation will be perfectly justified in opening up such a discussion, and adopting such a resolution, as may be deemed advisable. I must plainly say, that the public confidence in the Trust, is entirely shaken, by the action of the Chairman, and most of his responsible officers, in trying to protect a man, after careful and exhaustive judicial inquiry, and particularly the methods adopted regarding the same.

Finally before I conclude, it is but fair, Sir, that the public at large should know, that but for Mr. Kayani, this huge scandal would never have seen the light of the day, and the whole affair exposed in the manner, in which it has been, and considering the great importance of the matter, he really deserves the thanks of the public for the high spirit and strong mind he has shown, and the sacrifices made, which must have been numerous, considering the matter of the case, and the parties concerned.—Yours, etc.,

L. S. THAKAR.

In connection with the representation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Government of Bengal with regard to the recent dacoities "Capital" suggests the introduction of the Bombay system of Ramosies or policemen who are hired out to private persons for the purposes of guard and retain all powers and responsibilities of the policemen.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The Viceroy on The Lords.

"New India":—It is undesirable that the quarrel should have arisen, but no blustering on the part of the "Times," alarmed at the result of the Lords' madness, will remove the responsibility from the shoulders of Lord Curzon and his following. Even the long-suffering and submissive Taluqdars of Oudh have risen up in protest. The "Times" says that in the coming changes, an Executive Council for the U. P. may "conceivably" find a place! The "Times" bids the Government of the Empire to stop unnecessary blustering and "get on with the War." Will not the "Times" take its own advice, instead of making the successful prosecution of the War more difficult by increasing the irritation in India? Is the "Times" blind to the danger of alienating India at this present juncture? It is playing the German game by stirring up anger here. How Germany must have rejoiced to find the House of Lords fanning Indian discontent, at the very moment when it was thought necessary to pass a Public Safety Act. No more treasonable action against the Empire could have been taken than that of the Lords. But India will not be provoked into forgetting the critical state of affairs even though the Lords forget it, and Lord Hardinge has saved the situation. The British Government will do wisely to advise the King-Emperor to leave Lord Hardinge with us. We want no new-comer to aggravate our present difficulties.

Mother Country and The Empire.

The "Madras Mail":—It has become almost a platitude to say that after Indian soldiers have fought side by side with the soldiers of the King from the British Isles and have shed their blood for the Empire on the soil of Europe the rest of the Empire must evince more interest in India and more sympathy with her peoples; but, platitude as it has become, it is nevertheless a great fact. The Colonies that have sent their contributions in men and money, and to which the promise has been given that they shall be allowed to have their full say when the question of peace is discussed, will also be entitled to the largest Imperial treatment and sympathy. The spirit that has changed Great Britain must of necessity go abroad in the Empire, and in whatever particulars the change may take place, as take place it must, the sympathy which the union in a death struggle has begotten will not easily or quickly die. It would be futile to indulge in any prophecy that particularised the form of the changes that are bound to come; but it would be equally bad statesmanship not to see, and to see even from a distance, that there is bound to be a great deal of uprooting of the old and planting of the new. The destruction of the spirit of "private-mindedness" and the enlarging of the Imperial vision will create new ideas that will be far-reaching in their effects, and that we may hope will do much to strengthen and consolidate the Empire.

The War and Political Prisoners.

The "Bengalee":—Let us bear in mind the character of these political offenders. We deplore their crimes. We lament that they should have wasted the precious treasure of their lives in the mad adventures in which they took part. But after all, it must be conceded that they are not common malefactors, but men of convictions who have fallen victims to their delusions. They are not the men upon whom kindness is wasted. They are not the men who will not appreciate a kindly act or not repay it with gratitude. Trust them, and they will show that on the whole they deserve to be trusted. Standing face to face with the enemies of the Empire they will, we believe, fight like the children of the Empire, like the prodigal son back to his father's fold. Let the experiment be tried—let it be tried cautiously if need be—and the results, we are convinced, will justify a trial on even a larger scale. There is time yet for it. There are tides in human affairs which taken at the flood lead to fortune. There are crucial moments which if properly utilized yield an abundant harvest of good. Here is a splendid opportunity for allaying the monster of anarchism. Will our rulers rise to the height of the situation? We hope they will.

Overwork and Drink.

The "Statesman":—It may be surmised that the policy of promoting voluntary abstention has failed. It was at best a well-intentioned effort on the part of his Majesty and the governing classes to appeal to the sense of patriotism of the workers. Excessive drinking among the working classes is more than anything else the result of intense physical strain experienced during the hours of labour followed by periods of relaxation under the depressing influences of wretched housing accommodation in overcrowded areas where a healthy reaction of mind and body is impossible. The shock of a great war or the appeal of the King or, for that matter, a religious revival, may produce a temporary change in the community and here and there effect a lasting cure. More these agencis cannot achieve because they leave untouched the fundamental causes of the disease they attempt to cure. It is difficult at this distance to estimate the extent to which excessive drinking has interfered with the building and repair of warships and the manufacture of war munitions. It is clear, however, from the many statements of deputations and public speakers that it has been responsible for much. The increased strain involved in all night hours, longer shifts, the omission of Easter holidays, and other war measures, would alone be sufficient to explain this.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT FINAL.

LUSITANIANS (2) BEAT GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE (0).

NELSON D'SOUZA—HERO OF THE DAY.

The apex of Western India Hockey championship was reached on Thursday evening, when before a record attendance of spectators on the Bombay Gymkhana ground the Lusitanians beat the Grant Medical College in the final tie of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament by two goals to nil and the curtain was rung down on a *denouement* of the highest interest and excitement to the hockey going public of Bombay. Before entiring into the details of the game, it should be pointed out that the public of Bombay have generously responded to the call for the Belgian War Fund as the gate-money goes to this worthy cause. Next comes the management of the tournament under the splendid and established arrangements of he Bombay Gymkhana. Nothing could possibly be found wrong in these old and experienced hands, and barring a few unfortunate incidents, to which we may have occasion to refer in future, the running of the tournament has been a success. The ground was in the pink of condition and it was indeed very sporting of the Bombay Gymkhana to have lent the use of their ground for the tournament. We should also like our readers to know that in reporting this tournament we had to work under great disadvantages as what a favoured contemporary could and did actually get in their office without any effort we had to hunt, for for reasons, which if stated would only create more unpleasantness.

RUN OF THE PLAY.

The game provided one of the best exhibitions of hockey witnessed in Bombay and the Medicals have only themselves to blame that they could not put up a better show than they did. On form, they were supposed to be the better team their defensive work being more evenly balanced with their attacking line than what was seen in the Lusitanian team. Their victory was therefore a certainty and it became more so, when it was found that the little Johnny D'Souza, the nippy right winger of the Lusitanians, could not play owing to fever and that Freitas too had a touch of fever on Wednesday night. The victory of the Lusitanians, which was without doubt well deserved on the day's play, therefore came as a rude shock to those who had pinned their faith on Medical victory. The Medicals should not have lost sight of the fact that coolness of temperament is a very valuable asset in encounters like the final of a tournament. After beginning well, they were put out of gear as though by a convulsion, owing to Wadia missing a sure goal, the Doyle-Wadia combination not being effective. Pinto and Pais closely shadowed these two luminaries with dogged tenacity and finally they looked thoroughly demoralised after a goal was scored against them. They had chances no doubt but they were spasmodic or at least did not bear the general stamp of the Medical team's hockey. Besides as the game wore on, Doyle and Hildreth changed places to no very appreciable advantage. On the contrary, the Lusitanians handicapped as they were with an indifferent substitute for Johnny D'Souza, played with remarkable confidence and their tactics showed as much brainwork as they showed grit and staying power. The rhythmical symmetry of their attack, their clean dodges and the pace they kept up throughout the match were equally exhilarating and elicited rounds of applause. They thus lowered the colours of their mighty opponents after a cool, fast and brilliant display of hockey. The Medicals woke up and by jerking movements brought off occasional sorties which were very promising but the Lusitanian defence stood the test well and emerged victorious after playing a strenuous game in which every man played for all he was worth. A hot pace was kept up and there were many brilliant episodes which kept up the interest of the spectators up till the last minute of the game. As for combination and tricky dodges the Lusitanians showed greater command over the ball. Nelson D'Souza, who scored both the goals for the Lusitanians being *facile princeps*. The Medicals made many promising raids on the Lusitanians and should have scored but somehow or other their attempt was foiled. The Medical halves were not so watchful as their *vis-a-vis* and this made no small difference in their forward play. Besides there was hardly any understanding between the lines in the Medical team and not infrequently they took to hard and reckless hitting. The balance of exchanges taken over both periods was undoubtedly in favour of the winning team.

INDIVIDUAL PLAY.

Speaking of players Nelson D'Souza's name comes first being the hero of the day having scored both the goals for the winning team. He was cool and collected, his tackling was brilliant and though handicapped in not having his usual partner, Johnny D'Souza, he guided Newman and made the most of what he had to pull on with. Cyriaco was quick tricky and thrustful and was prominent for his brilliant individual efforts, and it was hard luck that he did not find the net at least once. Freitas and Lee D'Souza were also very quick and hardworking,—the former's tricky dodges and the latter's hard sprinting and occasional half-back play being noteworthy. As a line, the Lusitanian forwards put up a capital show,—their dodges, combination and alacrity being very praiseworthy. But that which really kept them up was the judicious half-back play of the trio, Martin, Pais and Pinto—all three being equally good. They persistently shadowed Doyle Wadia and Rane and the effect of it was that the opposing attack could not be organised against a set of obstinate intruders, not one of whom would leave his "man." Pais was an old hand and did very well and so did Martin and Pinto who had any amount of wind and remarkable tenacity. The Lusitanian backs, generally shaky, played at the top of their form, Young Faria in particular, considering this to be his first season in Senior Hockey, being prominent for his hard and quick returns. Faria in the Lusitanian goal made some timely rushes and kicked well thus averting calamities. Of the Medical team, Hildreth, Sweeny, Wylde in defence were seen at their best and did everything that was expected of them. But when the attacking line could not show up, the defence did not naturally last long. Wadia and Doyle despite a persistent shadowing flashed through at times but all the same met with a defence that would not allow much liberty. Over and above this neither Doyle nor Wadia had many openings made to them, but to their credit it must be said that they strained every nerve to make the most of the opening they had, Rane was equally plodding and worried the Lusitanian defence just as Doyle and Wadia did. But the left winger Murphy was a bit too slow to centre and hence Martin had no great difficulty in robbing him time after time.

THE GAME.

Nelson D'Souza winning the spin of the coin, chose to defend the Gymkhana end goal and the teams bullied off punctually at 4-41 p.m. Cyriaco, D'Souza who could make himself dangerous made a rush with Hildreth stopped, Nelson D'Souza, which receiving a pass from Pais made another rush and was all but through when he was pulled back for a knock-on. The pressure was kept up and a pass by Newman went abegging. The Medicals then returned to the attack and forced a short corner which was unproductive. Faria however gave sticks and the pressure on the Lusitanian defence was maintained for a considerable period. Martin came to the rescue and a nice passing out by the Lusitanian forwards carried the ball through until stopped by Nelson and sent on to R. Murphy who after dodging through shot wide of the mark. The cycle of pressure on the Lusitanian defence was shortlived and after a short-corner owing to obstruction to Rane in the Lusitanian circle had proved abortive, the Lusitanians returned and Freitas putting Cyriaco D'Souza in possession the latter tested the Medical Custodian. He returned the ball with a well-timed kick. After some mid-field play both teams tried hard to secure the lead and the quick returns that followed saw the ball travelling from one end to the other in rapid succession. Doyle and Wadia now made some efforts to get through. Pais and Pinto were all attention and hence there could not be any prolonged effort at combination. Nelson D'Souza, Freitas and Cyriaco D'Souza made some fine individual efforts to get through but they were of no avail, owing to the rest of the forwards remaining behind. After twenty-two minutes' play at 6.3 Freitas being put in possession of the ball by Martin dodged it through the Medical defence and sent on to Nelson D'Souza who snapped up the pass and shot. This completely beat the Medical Custodian and the cheering was crescendo.

Lusitanians.—One goal.
Grant Medicals.—Nil.

For the remaining eight minutes the Lusitanian forwards kept up a hurricane pressure and immediately after the score Cyriaco D'Souza made a brilliant run but lost a chance of increasing the lead, the shot going wide. Relief came to the Medicals on Freitas being penalised for turning on the ball and immediately the Medical forwards went down and forced two fruitless corners which were not improved upon. Soon after when half-time was called the Lusitanians were romping round the Medical defence in vigorous style.

The opening operations after the usual five minutes' respite ruled for some time in favour of the Lusitanians. Doyle subsequently changed his place and came in centre putting Murphy on the right wing. Both Doyle and Wadia made some vigorous rushes but Dominic D'Souza managed to stand off the onslaughts. Attacks were followed by counter-attacks and a thrilling encounter ensued in which one saw the Medicals make many desperate and inspiriting attacks and were at least on two occasions within an ace of scoring but Dame Fortune never smiled on them. On the other hand the Lusitanian lead had infused a treble amount of energy in them and they went on merrily till Nelson D'Souza fell on his own stick and was found rolling on the ground. This necessitated a temporary cessation of hostilities. But soon after he got up to the accompanient of cheers from the crowd. After a minutes' play Nelson D'Soua increased the lead with a rocket shot which struck high in the net at 6-30 p.m.

Lusitanians.—Two goals.
Grant Medicals.—Nil.

For the remaining few minutes the Medicals made many desperate attempts and Hildreth went to play forward. Try as they would, they were destined not to score and on the call of time the Medicals thus retired beaten by two goals. The Lusitanians thus avenged themselves for their last year's defeat at the hands of the Medicals in the semi-final of this tournament. The final scores were:—

Lusitanians.—Two goals.
Grant Medical College.—Nil.

At the conclusion of the game Mr. Cadell in a neat speech congratulated the Lusitanians on their success.

Mrs. Hebbard then gave away the cup to the skipper of the winning team when with the usual cheers the assembly dispersed.

The sides were:—

Lusitanians:—E. Faira, goal; J. Faria and Dominic D'Souza tacks; Martin, Pais and Pinto, halves; Newman Nelson D'Souza, Freitas, Cyriaco D'Souza and Leo D'Souza, forwards.

Grant Medical College:—Norton, goal; Hildreth and Arkilt, backs; Fernandes, Sweeney and Wylde, halves; Doyle, Wadia, M. Murphy, Rane and R. Murphy, forwards.

Referees:—Messrs. Ward and Asher

RESULTS AT A GLANCE.

FIRST ROUND.

1. Byculla United beat B. Y. C. Hindu H. C.
2. Rangers beat College Casuals, 2—1.
3. Grant Medical College beat B. B. and C. I. Railway, 2—0.
4. Bombay Gymkhana beat Parsi Hockey Association, 3—1.
5. Parsi Cyclists beat Parsi Pioneers, 2—0.

SECOND ROUND.

1. Bombay Gymkhana beat R. G. A. (Colaba), 1—1, 1—1, 2—1.
2. Lusitanians beat Republican H. C., 1—0.
3. Byculla United beat Rangers, 2—0.
4. Jhansi beat Hornets, 1—1, 1—1, 1—0.
5. Bhusawal beat G. I. P. Ry., 1—0.
6. Igatpuri beat Eastern Telegraph, 3—2.

THIRD ROUND.

1. Grant Medical College beat Inst. Luso-Indiano, 4—1.
2. Lusitanian Sporting beat Bhusawal Gymkhana, 3—1.
3. Jhansi beat Igatpuri, 1—1, 1—0.
4. Byculla United beat Bombay Gymkhana, 4—1.

SEMI-FINALS.

1. Lusitanians beat Byculla United, 2—1.
2. Grant Medical College beat Jhansi, 1—0.

FINAL.

Lusitanians beat Grant Medical College, 2—0.

LIST OF WINNERS.

1896 Bombay Gymkhana.
1897 Durham Light Infantry.
1898 Poona Volunteers.
1899 Poona Volunteers.
1900 The Royal Scots.
1901 Cathedral High School Old Boys.
1902 Shropshire Infantry.
1903 Cathedral High School Old Boys.
1904 Middlesex Regiment.
1905 Cathtdral High School Old Boys.
1906 Grant Medical College.
1907 Jhansi Railway Institute.
1908 Pioneer Hockey Club.
1909 Bombay Y. M. C. A.
1910 2nd Cheshire Regiment.
1911 2nd Cheshire Regiment.
1912 2nd Cheshire Regiment.
1913 Lusitanian Sporting Club.
1914 Grant Medical College.
1915 Lusitanian Sporting Club.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THE FINALISTS, 1915.

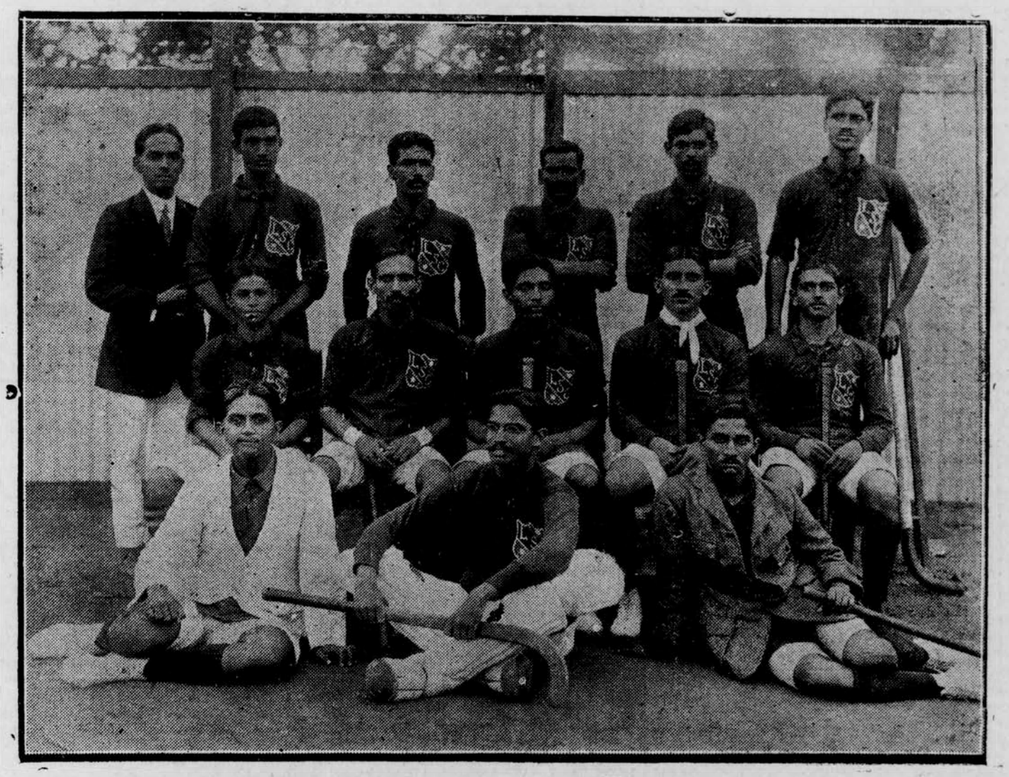


Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

WINNERS:—LUSITANIAN SPORTING CLUB.



Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

RUNNERS-UP:— GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE CURE OF LEPROSY.

DR. BAYON'S ANSWER TO CRITICS OF SEGREGATION.

The first part of the ninth volume of "Annals of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology" just issued by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, contains an elaborate account of the existing state of knowledge about leprosy, and of the results of experimental study concerning it, by Dr. H. Bayon, research bacteriologist on leprosy to the Government of South Africa at Robben Island. His conclusions indicate the possibility of a complete extirpation of the malady.

Although the trend of all recent research has been to show that leprosy is communicable by direct and indirect contact, yet relatively simple precautious are sufficient to reduce the peril of infection to a considerable extent, so that the probability of an extensive epidemic is remote. On the other hand, if precautions are neglected, the danger is by no means to be despised in view of the gravity of the disease.

The critics of segregation, Dr. Bayon remarks, have no other practicable suggestion to make. It is true that by improving the homes and lives of the poorer population, by carrying through an efficient and widespread sanitary inspection, leprosy could be slowly stamped out; but to deal with the scourge promptly nothing can be suggested but isolation. The only argument against it is that of expense, although, in some instances, reluctance to invest money in public health matters has been veiled by the sentiment that it is cruel to separate a leper from his family and friends. With regard to this, two facts are overlooked. One is that when an individual develops leprosy in a severe form, he need not trouble about his friends. They leave him of their own accord. The other is that consideration of the feelings of one may mean the misery of the whole family. In South Africa one leper infected, in the course of time, directly and indirectly, 16 of his relatives. In Johanesburg, a prominent political man had a leper for about 10 years as his gardener, and another well-known case toured South Africa with an operatic company.

Dr. Bayon discusses the methods of segregation, in hospitals, or asylums or in colonies, and gives a account of some endeavours, not without promise, to control or cure the disease by means analogous to those employed for other bacterial affections.

DE WET'S TRIAL.

TREASONABLE DISPATCHES READ IN COURT.

General De Wet was committed for trial at Bloemfontein on March 30 on a charge of treason.

When the proceedings opened, says Reuter's correspondent, captured dispatches signed by De Wet were produced, in which De Wet declared that the Eastern and Northern districts of the Free State were with him, and intimated his intention of proceeding with an armed force to the south and south-eastern positions, there to raise the standard of revolt.

Correspondence was also produced between De Wet and Colonel Brand, commanding the Free State Defence Force, whom De Wet described as "one of my favoured and bravest generals in the past."

Colonel Brand refused to go to see De Wet, and hoped that De Wet realised the hopelessness of his cause, adding: "You can avoid the consequences of civil war. On you and you alone rests the responsibility of this blot on the history of the Africander people in the Free State."

DISASTROUS FIRE IN BOMBAY.

PETROL BARGE ABLAZE.

FIFTEEN LABOURERS INJURED.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED RS. 40,000.

About 1 p.m. yesterday a disastrous fire broke out on board barge No. 3, belonging to the Burmah Oil Company, which was anchored at Sewree Bunder, resulting in more or less serious injuries to about 15 persons.

The barge which was loaded with about 7,000 drums of petrol, anchored at the quay at 9-30 a.m., and about 40 workmen started bringing the drums ashore. After 300 drums had been brought to the quay, an explosion was heard and a big blaze shot up from the barge. The crew and labourers were caught as if in a trap, but some of them saved themselves by jumping into the sea and swimming ashore. Fifteen of the labourers were, however, more or less seriously burnt, about their bodies and one had his skin burnt right off. Another fifteen are missing but it is believed they ran away on the outbreak of the conflagration and are safe.

The Fire Brigade, under their chief, Mr. T. Greenop, quickly turned up on the scene, but the lines of the barge had in the meantime been burnt out and the barge had drifted away from the quay, and it was found impossible to play water on it from the shore. Mr. Leslie of the Chinchpokli Fire Engine, thereupon, took a boat round and from there directed two lines of hose on the barge. This, however, had been burning furiously and explosions were heard every two minutes. In view of this, it was thought there was very little prospect of the barge being saved and further operations of the Fire Brigade were abandoned.

Superintendents Priestly and Walton, and Mr. E. Giles, Chief Inspector of Explosives, had the injured men removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital in motor cars.

The damage to the petrol, which belonged to the Asiatic Petroleum and the Burmah Oil Companies, is estimated about Rs. 20,000, and the damage to the barge, which was the property of the Burma Oil Company, is estimated at an equal amount, the total damage thus being about Rs. 40,000.

One of the injured men subsequently died at the Sir J. J. Hospital.

WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT APPOINTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—May I take the opportunity of publishing through the medium of your worthy journal the following grievances of the Water Works Department.

Recently there occurred a vacancy of Head Clerk's post on Rs. 150 per month in the Water Works Department, Bombay Municipality, and it was not desired by the Hydraulic Engineer to recommend the next junior clerk or any other competent hand from his staff for that post, but an outsider at present drawing only Rs. 50 per month has been proposed, on the ground that he requires a brilliant energetic, young graduate. But it is now wondrous that the proposed individual is over 40 and an undergraduate. If such vacancies have been and are given to outsiders as in the present instance, what are the prospects reserved for the junior staff who have so long been serving with future aspirations? The Commissioner also seems to look with the same eyes as the Hydraulic Engineer on the deeds of the latter officer, notwithstanding any protests whatsoever, and so the gates to an appeal for proper decision have been closed to the staff.

Will the Hydraulic Engineer please point out in what respects he was dissatisfied with the management of the next junior clerk of his staff when he was an acting incumbent in the present post, and what qualifications of the proposed stranger were sufficient to justify his recommendation out of the other applications of graduates even who are similarly strangers to the Hydraulic Engineer as the former?

Will the Commissioner be also kind enough to consider this question and decide with full justice his staff?—Yours, etc.,

SYMPATHISER.

Bombay, April 28.

DIVORCE FOR A COUNTY COUNCILLOR.

ELEVENTH HOUR APPEAL TO HIS WIFE

A Notts County Councillor obtained a divorce from his wife in the Divorce Court during mail week, as she had eloped with the local rector. Mr. William Henry Mason, of Malton Hall, East Retford, Notts, petitioned on the ground of the misconduct of his wife, Alice Muriel, with the Rev. Henry George Constable Curtis, formerly rector of the parish of Babworth, in which Malton Hall is situate. The suit was undefended.

Mr. Le Bas (for Mr. Mason) said that Mr. and Mrs. Mason were married in July, 1906, her maiden name being St. Aubyn.

Mr. Mason gave evidence that the Rev. Constable Curtis, as rector of the parish, was a frequent and welcome visitor to Malton Hall, and for a time witness and Mrs. Mason lived on perfectly affectionate terms. Then, in April of last year, while he was attending a meeting of the County Council, Mrs. Mason went away.

THE RECTOR RESIGNS.

On April 30 the petitioner received the following letter from his wife:

Dear Willie,—I am afraid this letter will give you a great shock, for it is to tell you that I am not coming back. When you receive this I shall have left England with Mr. Curtis. He has sent in his resignation to the Bishop.

I don't suppose you will divorce me, knowing your views, but if you do we shall not defend it. I will not enter into details—what is the good?—but I simply could not stand life as it was any longer.

I feel it is far more honourable to take this step than to live as your wife when I love another. I do truly grieve for all the pain this step of ours will cause you and others.—Muriel.

The witness explained that both his wife and the co-respondent had private means. On May 26 he received another letter from his wife—he had previously tried to get her back—and it ran:

I am so distressed that you have had so long to wait for an answer to your letter. Thank you very much for your more than kind letter, but now is it possible for me to return?

To begin with, I fear it can no longer be unknown to several people what I have done, certainly all the Curtis family know. Will they hold their tongues?

The Bishop has no doubt communicated with Colonel D., and to come nearer home, the servants must observe that no letter from me ever came to you.

And then, Willie, how can I return to you when I have been living as someone else's wife for more than a week now? You may not believe me, but it is true, your letter touched me. . . . The lack of sympathy, and much besides in his home, no doubt helped to fan the flame. He is now (excepting for me) absolutely alone in the world, brought down to what the world considers the lowest rung in life.

LETTER FROM CO-RESPONDENT.

On June 23 the co-respondent wrote from some place near St. David's:

"Dear Mr. Mason,—I hope you will not resent my writing to you, but I feel it to be a duty lying upon me to express to you from the bottom of my heart my deep regret and contrition for all the trouble I have brought on you and your family.

The enormity of my offence humiliates and breaks me, as I think of the abuse of your hospitality and the uniform kindness you have ever shown me. I know only too well I cannot undo the past with all its shame, degradation, and ingratitude, but perhaps I feel I shall be doing something if I ask you to accept my apology and the assurance of my earnest and sincere expression of contrition and repentance.

I am going to try and get up again, and hope to be given back my orders and return to my ministry, but before doing so I felt I must write to you this letter, which I trust you will accept and not resent.—Believe me, yours very truly, H. Constable Curtis."

On July 11 Mrs. Mason received the following letter from his wife addressed from 33, Moore-street, Cadogan Squqare S.W.:

Dear Willie.— It is only right that you should know it direct from me that I have made up my mind to throw in my lot with Mr. Curtis, and we do not intend ever to be parted again. I am very sorry for any pain this may cause you, but it is best to let you know.—Muriel.

Thereupon, added Mr. Mason, he told his solicitors to proceed, but even after the case was in the list for hearing he made an eleventh hour appeal to his wife, but to no effect. She had written saying the consciences of both of them were beginning to be very uneasy.

Evidence of misconduct between Mrs. Mason and the co-respondent was given, and Sir Samuel Evans ganted a decree nisi with costs.

BRIXTON MANSLAUGHTER.

SENTENCE ON A GERMAN.

A registered German subject named Philip Hartung, aged twenty-eight, a porter, was indicted at the Old Bailey on Monday Mar. 28 for the wilful murder of Giovanni Pienarosa, an Italian, in Brixton-road.

Hartung pleaded not guilty to murder, but pleaded guilty to manslaughter.

Mr. R. D. Muir, for the prosecution, stated that the deceased was manager of the Romano Club, Brixton-road, and prisoner a member. On the night of February 21st prisoner was there, and his hat was missing from the cloakroom. He demanded 10s. 6d. compensation from Pienarosa, which, after some altercation, was paid. On leaving the club prisoner was followed out, and there were several fights. The deceased man was found lying on the ground seriously wounded and must have died within a minute.

Mr. Justice Low said, taking into consideration the prisoner's good character and other circumstances of the case, he thought justice would be done by passing a sentence of twelve months' hard labour.

INTERVIEW WITH DUMA CHAIRMAN.

RUSSIA LOOKING TO THE NEW BRITISH ARMY.

An interesting interview with M. Goutchkoff, chairman of the Third Duma and now at the head of the Russian Red Cross organisations, and who has arrived at Petrograd from the Prussian front, is published in the "Birjedy."

M. Goutchkoff attaches great importance to the capture of Przemysl. "It is a great success, not only morally," he says, "but also from a strategic point of view. Przemysl though damaged, is a well situated fortress and will become a firm base for a further Russian advance.

"While the fall of Przemysl does not mean the complete defeat of Austrian power, facts show that the Austrian position has been rendered a most serious one. Russia has now to meet some of the best Hungarian regiments, who have been held in reserve, and the mixed Austro-German force is now excellently commanded by German officers."

The greatest and most important factor is, according to M. Goutchkoff, the coming of the new British Army. All the heavy blows dealt by the Germans at the Russians have not been followed by any complete success despite all their energy; this because they never possessed any real superiority.

The arrival of the British Army will play a decisive part in giving a big superiority to the Allies.

Despite full assurances of definite success, M. Goutchkoff gives out a warning for the future when the Germans will be fighting in defence of their own land. The perfection of detail and the conditions of organisation in Germany will compensate in a great measure for her lack of numbers, and the coming struggle would be a hard and fierce one.

Summing up the results of the winter campaign, M. Goutchkoff says that owing to the good sanitary measures taken the few outbreaks of fever, etc., were successfully coped with, and despite winter privations and losses the spirit of the troops was strong and firm in the belief of ultimate victory. Preparations were now being made for the coping with summer epidemics. The present task of interior Russia was therefore of assistance to the ruined borderland, the more so because the borderland population, without distinction of nationality, was doing everything possible to help the efforts of the Russian army. Their situation was truly deplorable.

MAY BE OBLIGED TO RETIRE.

CANDID ADMISSION BY A BERLIN BANKER

The "Echo de Paris" publishes some interviews obtained by a neutral journalist with prominent German personalities. Herr Witting, a director of the Reichsbank, says:

"We are certainly not making war as we did in 1870. We have met with serious difficulties, even suffered reverses, and our idea of finishing the war in a few months was a mistake, but we are looking forward to events at an early date in the Western theatre of war. On that side we count upon obtaining decisive advantages in a short time."

With regard to the economic situation Herr Witting recognised that Germany would be forced to resort to a complete control over the distribution of food, but he said that every one would submit to this and that a revolution was impossible.

"This war" continued Herr Witting, "is a war of exhaustion, but I do not think that it can end otherwise than in an honourable peace for Germany. We may be obliged to abandon the territory which we occupy at present, but we shall offer strong resistance on our own, and I consider it unlikely that the Allies will be able to penetrate far."

Herr Zimmermann, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, speaking on the attitude of Italy, said that the sympathies of the people were on the side of the Allies, but the upper classes and the Government favoured Germany.

Herr Zimmermann did not think that neutral countries could successfully take any definite action to put an end to the war. In any case, he said, Germany would make peace in her own way.

Speaking of the role of "Spain in the present war, Herr Zimmermann concluded the interview with the following words: "The triumph of the Allies in the present war would definitely establish Anglo-French influence in the Iberian Peninsula. Consequently, patriotic Spaniards ought to range themselves on Germany's side."

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports from the districts received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, there, was rain during the week ending 27th instant, in Larkana Kanara, Ahmednagar, Satara, the Karnatak, Savantvadi and Kolhapur. Picking of cotton continues in Gujarat, West Khandesh, Satara, Baroda, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Harvesting of rabi crops is nearing completion. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation is progressing. The supply of fodder was adequate except in two mahals of Karachi, two talukas of Thar and Parkar, one of Nawabshah and one of Hyderabad. Agricultural stock was in good condition but was deficient in numbers in Poona. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was generally adeqqate. Prices of food-grains have slightly risen in Gujarat and the Karnatak and were generally steady elsewhere.

Mr. George Rackstraw is appointed to be Second-Lieutenant, Infantry Branch, Indian Army, Reserve of Officers, subject to his Majesty's approval.

PRIZE VESSELS.

CLAIMS TO BE ADDRESSED TO COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

The following extract from the "London Gazettee' of Friday the 26th March 1915, is published for general information:

PRIZE CLAIMS COMMITTEE.

Whereas a Committee has been constituted to receive and consider claims made by British, allied, or neutral third parties against ships or cargoes which have been condemned or detained by orders of Prize Courts, and to recommend to what extent, in what manner, and on what terms such claims should be met or provided for. And whereas the vessels mentioned below have been condemned or detained by order of Prize Courts.

This is to give notice to all British allied or neutral persons having any such claims against the vessels mentioned below that such claims should be sent, with all necessary particulars, to the Secretary of the Committee, Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S. W., as soon as possible, and in any case within three months of this date, after which they cannot be entertained.

(*Sailing vessels are shown in italics.*)

Achaia, *Adolf*, Aenne Rickmers, Albert Clement, *Alfred*, Altair, *Altje*, Andors, *Angela*.

Barenfels, *Behrend*, *Berlin*, Bimbashi Riza Bey, Blonde, *Bolivar*, *Brandenburg*, Brema.

Caracus, *Carl* (Hamburg), *Carl* (Bremen), *Chile*, *Comet*, *Conard*.

Denebola, Derfflinger, *Drei Geschwister*, Dryade, Dr. Robitzch, *Edward*, *Elfrida Else*, Else Kunkel, *Emanuel*, Emil, Emma Miniose, *Erica*, Erna Boldt, Excelsior.

Fiducia, Franz Fischer, Franz Horn, Fridland, *Frido*, *Frieda*, *Fritz* Futih-Jy.

Gerbruder, Gemma, George Harper, *Gerhard*, *Germania Goldbec*, Gutenfels.

Haida Pascha, *Hemmelwarden*, Hanna Larsen, Hans Hemsoth, Hans Josts, Hans Leonhardt, *Heinrich*, Helgoland, *Helgoland* Henry Fust Herbert Fischer, Hercules, Hermann, *Hornsund*, Horst Martini.

Istria.

Johanna.

Karpat, *Katherina*, *Katherina*.

Lasca II, Lauterfels, Levensau, *Lina*, Lindfels, Lucida, Lutzow.

Marie Glaeser, Marie Leonhardt, Marquis Bacquehem, *Melpomene*, *Mientje*, *Mowe*.

Nauta, *Neptun*, Nyland.

Occident, *Odessa*, *Olona*, Oriental, *Orlanda Ossa*, Ostpreussen, *Otto* Ottokar.

Paros, *Paula III*, *Perkeo*, Perla, Pindos, *Ponape*, Prosper, Providentie.

Rabenfels, *R. C. Rickmers*, Rhenania, *Roland*, Rostock *Rothersand*.

Sabbia, Schlesien, Schwarzenbek, *Senator Dantziger*, Serak, *Stella Maris*, Sudmark.

Tergestea, *Terpsichore*, *Theodor* (Barssel), *Theodor* (Brake), *Tilly*, Tommi, Trostburg.

Ulla Boog, *Ulrich*, *Urania*, Ursus.

Vianna, *Viganella*.

Wega, Welle, Werdenfels, *Weser*, *Wilhelm*, Wilhelm Behrens.

CALCUTTA MERCANTILE SUIT.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 29.

At the High Court yesterday the Chief Justice and Justices Woodroffe and Mukherjee disposed of the appeal preferred by Mr. J. I. Marshall, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. J. F. Kendrew and Co., against the order of Justice Greaves in a contempt proceedings. In a suit instituted by Grandhi Venkata Ratnam against Messrs. J. F. Kendrew and Co., Justice Greaves issued injunction directing the defendants and their servants not to dispose of the goods mentioned in the plaint. After that the plaintiff made a motion alleging that Mr. Marshall had disposed of certain goods and Justice Greaves drew up contempt proceedings against Mr. Marshall and subsequently directed Mr. Marshall to pay the cost of the motion. Against that order the present appeal was preferred. Their Lordships allowed the appeal with costs, holding that the notice of motion was erroneous and the disposal of the goods was prior to the issue of the injunction.

RAJSHAHI POLITICAL DACOITY CASE.

ACCUSED ASKED TO FURNISH SECURITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 29.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Natore is engaged in hearing what is known as the Rajshahi political dacoity case. On the 20th February last a dacoity was committed, it was alleged, by some Bengalee youths in the house of one Binod Behari Shaha, a well-to-do inhabitant of village Dharail, in Natore Sub-division. On the following day Lolit Mohan Maiyra and five other youths were arrested at Atrei in connection with this dacoity. Two of them came from the Rajshahi School, two from Cooch Behar School and the remaining two had just finished their education. After a lengthy and careful investigation the authorities were advised that the evidence against the accused would fall short of the legal standard required to substantiate a charge of dacoity. Accordingly the Crown withdrew the substantive charge of dacoity against them and all the six youths are now being prosecuted under Section 109 Criminal Procedure Code. They have been asked to show cause why they should not furnish security for good behaviour. Some witnesses were examined and the case stands adjourned till 7th May next.

The following officers passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination on the 14th April 1915, in the order of merit given below:—Mr. F. C. Davidson, I.C.S. Mr. D. R. Norman, I.C.S.; Mr. G. Davis, I.C.S.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, 29th APRIL.)

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Stanley N. Day as acting Consul for Sweden at Aden during the absence of Mr. A. E. Adams.

Assistant Surgeon G. A. Richardson, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, is placed on special duty under the orders of the Political Resident at Aden, with effect from the 1st April 1915.

The services of Mr. H. M. Kirkwood, Assistant Collector of Excise, which had been placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Army Department were replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay with effect from the 18th March 1915 after office hours.

Mr. H. E. Butler is confirmed as Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police with effect from the 9th March 1915.

Mr. C. C. Boyd, I.C.S., to act as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind vice Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I.C.S. with effect from the 29th April 1915 until the 12th May 1915 inclusive.

Mr. C. C. Boyd, I.C.S., to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, with effect from the 13th May 1915, as a temporary measure.

Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S., on relief, to do duty as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Hyderabad.

Commander C. W. Shearme, R. I. M., Assistant Port Officer, Bombay to be Port Officer, Bombay, substantive "pro tem.," vice Commander Warden, R. I. M.

Commander V. C. Taylor, R. I. M., to be Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, vice Commander Shearme.

The Reverend J. L. C. Dart is confirmed as Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment with effect from the 30th September 1914.

Mr. Chaturbhai Vallavbhai Patel is appointed to act as Principal, Elphinstone High School, Bombay vice Mr. J. T. Turner proceeded on Military duty, pending further orders.

Doctor D. A. Turkhud, M.B., C.M., is appointed substantively to the Bacteriological Department, with effect from the 11th March 1912.

Mr. C. A. B. Beatty, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, is granted, with effect from the 13th May 1915, privilege leave in combination with furlough up to two years.

Captain G. G. Oliver, 102nd (King George's Own) Grenadiers, passed on the 14th April 1915 the further examination in Law prescribed by rule 17 in part 1 of the rules relating to the appointment and examination of Cantonment Magistrates.

Mr. Jagannath Ravji Dhurandhar, Joint Subordinate Judge of Haveli, passed on the 12th April 1915, an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of Sixth Grade Deputy Collector on Rs. 300 per mensem for a period of six months; and to appoint Mr. Virupax Shivalingappa Kulolgi to hold it and to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Belgaum, vice Mr. R. M. Maxwell, I.C.S., transferred.

Mr. Manchershah Kavasji Gazdar to act as Junior Assistant Secretary to Government Revenue and Financial Departments, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Shamrao Dinanath Mankar.

Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Poona, and to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector.

Mr. W. W. Smart, I. C. S., on return from leave, to act as Collector of Ratnagiri vice Mr. A. W. G. Chuckerbutty, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. Mangesh Vithal Mudbidri to hold it and to do duty as Native Assistant to the Commissioner, Southern Division.

Mr. Dosabhai Rustamji Mobedji, on relief, to be additional District Deputy Collector, Dharwar, vice Mr. M. V. Mudbidri.

2nd Battalion, and Volunteer Rifles.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Hargrave Deane, V.D., resigns his commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. 31st March 1915.

Second Lieutenant Spencer Oswald Heinemann, Supernumerary List, resigns his commision. 31st March 1915.

Captain William Edgar Shipp is granted the honorary rank of Major. 11th November, 1914.

Lieutenant Joseph Albert William Cooper to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. 1st February 1915.

Assistant Surgeon Ramchandra Shivaji Peredi, L.M & S., to be Senior Assistant Surgeon vice Senior Assistant Surgeon Khan Bahadur Rustamji Jamshedji Kapadia, L.M. & S., retired.

Assistant Surgeon Ardeshir Kavasji Turner, L.M. & S., to be Senior Assistant Surgeon vice Senior Assistant Surgeon Jamshedji Pochaji Pocha, L.M. & S., retired.

Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon J. R. Wadia, L.M. & S. is appointed an Assistant Surgeon of the Third Grade with effect from the 1st April 1915.

Mr. J. S. P. Rodrigues, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin) to be Superintendent of the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, as a temporary measrue.

The services of Assistant Surgeon G. D. Chitre, L.M. & S., are placed at the disposal of the Indian Research Fund Association with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. H. French, A.R.I.B.A., appointed by the Government of India as Assistant Architect under the Consulting Architect to Government assumed charge of his duties with effect from the 1st October 1914.

The combined leave granted to Mr. R. B. MacLachlan, B.E., Executive Engineer, has been extended by six months on medical certificate.

Mr. G. McC. Harrison, Chief Engineer, is granted privilege leave for two months and nine days combined with furlough for three months and eleven days with effect from the 29th April 1915.

Mr. F. St. J. Gebbie to act as Chief Engineer in Sind and as Secretary, Indus River Commission, in addition to his own duties as Superintending Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division, vice G. McC. Harrison.

The privilege leave granted to Mr. C. S. C. Harrison, Executive Engineer, is extended by four days.

Mr. C. F. Simon, Executive Engineer, is transferred to the Fuleli Canals District to act as Executive Engineer in charge during the absence of Mr. C. O. Lowsley, Executive Engineer, on privilege leave.

Government are pleased to promote the undermentioned officers to the permanent rank of Executive Engineers with effect from the dates noted against each:—

Mr. Salman Badr-ud-in Tyabji 1st January 1913.

Mr. Shivram Kashinath Bhagwat, L.C.E., 1st March 1915.

Mr. Nuggihalli Narasim Ayyangar, L.C.E., 13th April 1915.

The Principal, Victoria High School, Dharwar, to be an ex officio corresponding member of the Bombay Provincial Advisory Committee for Indian Students going to England.

WANT OF SHIPPING FACILITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, April 29.

The Government of India Committee at Home is apparently taking up all the available tonnage for their wheat shipments and in the meantime neither charter nor parcel tonnage can be secured by exporters.

With the exception of wheat export, trade is consequently for the time being at a standstill and business in seeds, barley, grain, cotton, hides, etc., is impossible for want of shipping facilities.

INDIA GAUZE UNDERWEAR.

WHEN YOU WANT COOL UNDERWEAR

Just call in and see our stock. We have at present something like 1,500 dozen India Gauze Vests, Frox and Drawers ready for sale, and we confidently assert we are the cheapest firm for this class of goods in this city. Every quality we stock has been thoroughly tested, and is recommended with every assurance that it will give honest wear.

THIS IS THE





INDIA GAUZE VESTS.

Quality A.

Sizes: 32 34 36 inches.
Rs. 9-12 10-12 11-12 per doz.
Sizes: 39 42 inches.
Rs. 13-12 14-12 per doz.
Sizes: 44 46 48 inches.
Rs. 15-12 16-12 17-12 per doz.



INDIA GAUZE VESTS.

Quality B.

Sizes: 32 34 36 inches.
Rs. 13-8 14-8 15-8 per doz.
Sizes: 39 42 inches.
Rs. 17-8 18-8 per doz.
Sizes: 44 46 48 inches.
Rs. 20-8 21-8 22-8 per doz.



INDIA GAUZE VESTS.

Quality C.

Sizes: 32 34 36 inches, chest.
Rs. 15-8 17-8 18-8 per doz.
Sizes: 39 42 inches, chest.
Rs. 20-8 22-8 per doz.
Sizes: 44 46 48 inches, chest.
Rs. 21-8 26-8 28-8 per doz.

THE 'ARCADE' INDIA GAUZE FROX As. 12 EACH.



INDIA GAUZE FROX

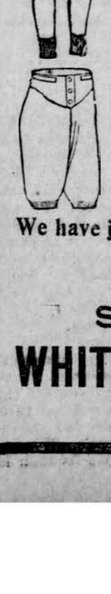
Quality 223.

These are made to slip over the head in the same way as gymnasium vests.

Sizes: 32 34 36 inches.
Rs. 11-12 13-12 14-12 per dozen.
Sizes: 39 42 inches.
Rs. 16-12 17-12 per dozen.
Sizes: 44 46 48 inches.
Rs. 18-12 19-12 20-12 per dozen.

THE 'ARCADE' INDIA GAUZE FROX As. 12 EACH.

3 STYLES HERE 3



INDIA GAUZE PANTS AND DRAWERS.

India Gauze Pants or Drawers. We stock these in three makes; Trunk Drawers, reach above the knee; Drawers, below the knee; Pants, reach to the ankle.

Sizes: 30 32 34 inches.
Rs. 2-0 2-2 2-4 each.
Sizes: 36 39 42 inches.
Rs. 2-8 2-12 2-14 each.
Sizes: 44 46 48 inches.
Rs. 3-0 3-2 3-4 each.



OUR INDIA GAUZE UNDERWEAR IS SOUND VALUE.

We have just unpacked a special Brand of India Gauze Frox. As. 12 each.

ALL SIZES IN STOCK

SHOW DAYS—EVERY DAY

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., LTD.

The Arcade, BOMBAY.

You will do a better day's work!

——and you will feel fitter and fresher all day——if you begin the day with Sanatogen.

In these days of keen competition, the man who "wins through" is the man who does a better day's work than his competitors.

When you come to analyse it, the quantity and quality of the work you do depends, to a large extent, on the amount of nerve-energy you possess. It is nerve-energy that enables you to make the most of your brains, and supplies the "driving-power" essential to success.

Now, Sanatogen definitely *increases* nerve-energy—does not merely stimulate or excite, but increases it to a remarkable degree. The result is that when you take Sanatogen you do more and better work than you have been accustomed to do. Nor is this a temporary effect; it continues day by day, week by week.

Thus, **Sir H. Hesketh Bell**, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Isles, writes: "For a man doing hard mental work in an enervating tropical climate there is, according to my experience, no better invigorator than Sanatogen."

As the President of the Indian Medical Board, **Sir Havelock Charles**, points out: "While in the temperate zone a great strain of work may be endured without impairment of power, in the tropics the powers of resistance are greatly lowered, and eventually, in the predisposed, the nerve break-down called Neurasthenia ensues."

Whether or not you are predisposed to Neurasthenia, you will certainly benefit by taking Sanatogen, especially at this time of the year when the excessive heat throws an extra strain on the system. Thus, the Wife of **Mr. Justice Kensington** writes: "In the great heat of Lahore, where it is especially trying, Mr. Kensington and I have taken Sanatogen, and we have both found it a wonderful reviver and nerve-tonic."

Begin by taking Sanatogen regularly every morning, with or after breakfast.

This will enable you to acquire that extra nerve-energy which spells success in every business and profession; which gives you a zest and a delight in your work; which makes you keen and concentrated, alert and self-confident, and thus gives you the power to realise your ambitions.

Write for a Free Booklet.

Take the first step *to-day*, not to-morrow—*now*, not presently.

Sanatogen can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars. Provided you mention this paper, we will send you a Free Copy of "How to Keep Well in Tropical Climates." This is a practical handbook, written by an experienced physician and containing a great deal of useful information. Address: A. Wulfing & Co., Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.

Sanatogen
THE NERVE — FOOD

COOL SUITS FOR THE HOT MONTHS — Unsurpassed in Quality, Finish and Price

Fine Mercerised Tussore Coat and Trouser. From **Rs. 12-8**

Rich Silk Coat and Trouser made to your measure. From **Rs. 30**

We have a very large and assorted stock of these materials for your choice, and request the pleasure of a Trial order—materials well shrunk before making up.

Vilcassim Bros
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL BUILDINGS
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS. BOMBAY.
JEWELLERS AND GEM MERCHANTS.

HUNTLY · BLEND · SCOTCH · WHISKY · TRADE MARK BB

AFTER SIX MONTHS' CAPTIVITY.

ARRIVAL OF BRITISH WOMEN FROM BRUSSELS.

There arrived in Tilbury on March 28 a strangely painted little Dutch steamer, Batavier IV, bringing one of the most happy ship's company that ever was brought to Tilbury. For the Batavier IV had sailed earlier in the day from Rotterdam with twenty-one Englishwomen and three children, who had been trying vainly for over six months to escape from the unhappy capital of Belgium, writes the "Daily Telegraph."

When these exiles again found themselves upon English soil the scene was in striking contrast to a sad little picture which had just preceded it. Their merry laughter fought successfully with the after effects of a choppy crossing; their delight was evident. A few yards away stood another group, silently, patiently waiting while the Customs officers did their duty. There was no laughter here. In the country from which the Englishwomen had gladly escaped these poor souls had left all that in the past had wedded them to life. They were Belgian refugees.

Upon one point the passengers of the Batavier IV., were singularly unanimous; they agreed that on the whole they had been well treated by the Germans in Brussels, and that if the food might have been better in quality, its quantity gave little cause for grumbling. All were wearing the red, white and blue in some form or another, and many had carried the badge from the first day of the German occupation.

An Irish girl who lives at Bayswater said that when she went for her passport the officer said, "All right; you may go to England. It only means one more mouth for them to feed and one less to trouble us in Belgium." "But the German officers were very decent to us," she added, and when we crossed the frontier they waved their hands and wished us 'bon voyage.'"

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS BANNED.

"To carry an English newspaper is to run the risk of a heavy fine," she continued. "But we got the news all the same. At one time a London newspaper fetched 250f, and 10s. was quite a usual price. Yet the marvellous German spy system even left its mark here. Men would walk behind one whispering the name of a newspaper, and if one were incautious enough to buy it, one received a visit five minutes later from the police. If for no other reason, these elaborate precautions taught us to discount the stories of wonderful German victories which were daily placarded upon the walls."

Miss Humphreys added that the famous tea-house of Mathis, in Brussels, had been entirely commandeered by the German officers; it was here that at one time the Crown Prince made his headquarters.

Miss L. Fitzgerald, of Brighton, expressed the firm conviction that the rank-and-file of the German army were tired of the war. "Although the troops are still excellently equipped, their demeanour in Brussels today is very different from what it was when they first occupied the town. Some of the men firmly believed in those early days that they were in Paris, and asked to be directed to the Arc de Triomphe. And when the Germans reached Ostend, their comrades were told they were in Calais. Although we Englishwomen were generally treated with great politeness, there was an entire absence of true liberty. One girl, Miss Carter, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for making a disrespectful remark to a German officer. Even a small boy, who imitated the 'goose-step,' was sent to prison. When we left for England they declared we should never land here, and one of the officers told me he would be on London Bridge before I should."

A BRITISH HERO.

Lying in the Royal Palace at Brussels is an English hero, named Askew, a private soldier, who fought in six battles, and has now lost his right arm. Miss Mackenzie, of Chelsea, informed "The Daily Telegraph" representative that this man had been thrice offered his freedom, but on each occasion he replied: "No, let some more miserable man who is your prisoner be released instead. I intend to remain here until the Allies enter Brussels!" Above his bed is fixed a small Union Jack, which the hospital authorities have permitted him to ret[ain].

Miss L. Fitzgerald witnessed an incident which proves that the spirit of King Albert's gallant subject is not yet broken. All the Belgian men were ordered on a certain day to sign a covenant to the effect that they would not take up arms against Germany. A large body refused steadfastly to sign, and marched through Brussels singing the "Brabanconne" and the "Marseillaise." They were chased by the Germans, who used six armoured motor-cars, and some of the brave fellows were shot. Miss Fitzgerald added: "The Germans know English geography better than we do. One man was not afraid to boast that he knew every street in Birmingham. He said that Germans were ordered to study different counties in England, and that many of them knew the local geography better than the natives." She added that the sale of the song "Tipperary," which at one time assumed remarkable proportions in Brussels, was now "verboten." But it was still sold, nevertheless, as were also humorous songs with words written to the peculiar music of the German motor-car horns. For a long time only yellow, brown, or black bread was obtainable, but white bread, of a kind, was permitted as a celebration of President Wilson's birthday.

Office care and worries are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It soothes and quiets the nerves and clears the brain. B-15

As Shakespeare would have said:



"Which tyres to fit; that is the question,
Whether 'tis better on the road to suffer
The bursts and punctures of outrageous tyres,
Or to take arms against a sea of troubles,
And, fitting Michelins, end them."

It is undoubtedly to the motorist's advantage to fit

Michelin Tyres,

for Michelin's unique experience in motor tyre construction has enabled him to produce tyres which are better than any other tyres, and which are famous the world over for their reliability and durability.

Michelin's motto is

One Quality Only, The Best.

STOCKISTS:

CAR TYRES: Names of Stockists:—THE AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay; THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR & ELECTRIC Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay.

CYCLE TYRES: Name of Agents:—THE AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay.

G7

TREACHER & Co., Ltd.

SALE! SALE!!

HAVING CLOSED OUR POONA BRANCH WE ARE OFFERING

THE STOCK
AT
REDUCED PRICES

FOR 12 DAYS ONLY,

COMMENCING FROM MAY 3rd to MAY 14th inclusive.

BARGAINS IN:—

SPORTS GEAR,
STATIONERY,
FANCY GOODS,
ELECTRO-PLATE & SILVER,
PERFUMES, TOILET PREPARATIONS.

JABAKUSUM TAILA



The grilling heat, the sleepless night, the head-ache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5,
3 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2.11.
1 Doz Phials Rs. 8-12. V.P.P. Rs. 10

C. K. SEN & Co., Limited,
29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA
Consulting Physician:—
KAVIRAJ UPENDRA NATH SEN.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, VI, of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alexandra Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

CAMPAIGN WATCHES



AND

WATCHES for

EVERYDAY WEAR

WRIST

OR

POCKET

OF UNAPPROACHABLE QUALITY

ARE

ONLY OBTAINABLE FROM

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

THE JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS OF WESTERN INDIA.

BOMBAY & POONA.

MOTOR FACTORY.

The PROPRIETOR of the FORT COACH FACTORY begs to announce that he has opened a separate department under thoroug trained hands for **Repairing** and Renewing MOTOR CHASSIS. This Factory is the only one in Bombay which actually does Governme t House Carriage and Motor Body work and is under H. E. the Governor's appointment during five successive Governors.



The MOTOR BRANCH of this factory has turned out new Bodies which have ecured MEDALS and high approval Certificates in London, Paris and India

Our PAINTING, VARNISHING and CLOSE PLATING work is pronounced to be unequalled

PESTONJEE B. PRESS,

Proprietor, Fort Coach Factory, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay

Telephone No. 391. Telegraph Address: "PRESS" BOMBAY.



PREMATURE OLD AGE

Lost vigour, lost memory, and lost interest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

Huxley's "Ner-Vigor"

An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 60 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOME

SVIC

GRAND CHAMPAGNE HIGH CLASS TABLE AND VERMOUTH WINES.

DEPOT: 233, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

Special Advertisement Price for March only, VERMOUTH Re. 1-6 per Bottle

---

STANDARD OIL CO.,

O NEW YORK

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2 2 per case.
Devos's Brilliant 125 deg. ...	5 0 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case.
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk).	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

THE MANAGER.

THE PRIDE OF INDIA

to be given away free

Worth a fortune to anybody ! !

Do you like to penetrate the motives and sentiments of persons around you ?

Do you like to fathom the minds of those you meet in business or Society ?

Do you value control over others ?

Do you value the power to conquer pain and banish sickness, to reform a misguided friend, to gain business success, to win profit, position and happiness ?

If you do you must send for this book which we give away free to advertise the

LATENT LIGHT CULTURE.

Tinnevelly, S. India.

Do post a card now :—

Mr. MANILAL H. UDANI,
M A., LL.B., F.L.L.C.,

Secretary, The Latent Light Culture

PANNALAL TERRACES, GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6/-

MARTIN, Chem'ts SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

NO PAINS—NO GAINS

BUT what do you gain if you have pain in any part of your body—be it headache, backache, rheumatism, neuralgia or pain in the joints or muscles ? Certainly in that case you really gain if you take pains to get a tube of LAOCOON PAIN-RUB from your Chemist. It gives relief in a rub. See that you get PAIN-RUB and no substitute to avoid disappointment.

Of all Stores & Chemists.

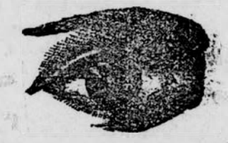
MADON SONS & Co.,

(*The Original Madon's*)

Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Phone No. 706.

COWPER & Co.



BEFORE SPENDING MONEY on glasses of any kind, even if only for the glare, it will be to your advantage to consult us.

We give you Free Services of our Ophthalmic Surgeon.

We warrant all our work to be perfect and furnish glasses at prices reasonable for First Class Work

COWPER & Co.,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,

Next to Fort, Fire Brigade Station

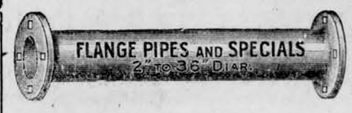
77, Hornby Road,

BOMBAY.

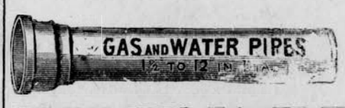
GARLICK & Co.,

ENGINEERS & IRON FOUNDERS

JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY



LARGE STOCK OF PIPES AND FITTINGS ALWAYS AVAILABLE



ATANK NIGRAH MEDICINES

are

HONEST, RELIABLE AND EFFECTIVE.

Our warrant and reputation are behind every one of our preparations.

Why not try them ?

Catalogue containing full information FREE on application.

Vaidya Shastri
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar–India
and
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.

A visit will pay you.

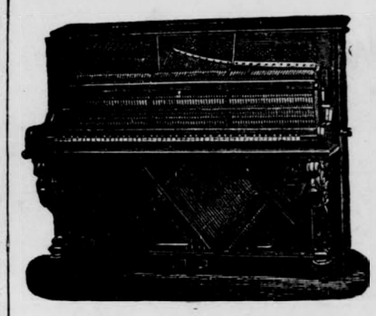
DANN & CO.,

Tailors and Outfitters

Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Branch—Watson's Hotel



PIANOS ORGANS

TUNED AND REPAIRED

TERMS MODERATE

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

A. F. SOUNDY

SEA CROFT

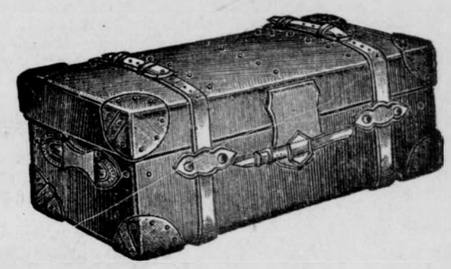
OLABA RECLAMATION, BOMBAY

SOLID LEATHER GOODS

Fresh stock of travelling Goods, leather and workmanship guaranteed.

TAN OVERLAND TRUNK.

Handsewn throughout on steel frame, steel ribs on the inside of the lid. Superior Lever lock, extra strong and massive alround straps, leather battens, leather protected corners and metal clamped leather handles.



SUTOR & Co.,

Agents :—The Western India Army Boot & Equipment Factory,

18-20—ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,

BOMBAY.



Latest Creation of V. Rigaud, Paris, Perfumer to the Courts of Spain, Russia, Holland, etc.

LOVE IN A DREAM

Perfume, a most unique and delicate perfume from Flowers of France; highly concentrated. One drop of the sweet scent represents the fragrance of a basket of fresh flowers. Adopted by fashionable and aristocratic ladies.

Lavender Water—With musk. Made of best Alps lavender and genuine Tonkin. Always the best. See white label and sprinkler and the guarantee of the

WHOLESALE AGENTS :—

V. C. DASTUR & Co.,

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

"BLACK & WHITE"



Buchanan's Scotch Whiskies are two standard brands to be found in every quarter of the globe: guaranteed always the highest quality.

AND **"RED SEAL"**

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL DEALERS AND STORES

GLUTEN BREAD

FOR THE ALIMENTARY REGIMEN OF THE DIABETES,

PER DOZEN Rs. 3-12.

FRESH MESSINA LEMONS

As. 12 PER DOZEN

S. PELLEGRINO MINERAL WATER

As. 8 PER BOTTLE.

SPECIALLY IMPORTED BY

MONGINI BROTHERS

62. ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPERS COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.